FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 JANUARY 1986

PDRY

Radio Monte Carlo, citing "authoritative government sources," reported that the situation in the PDRY had "returned to normal" despite some "small pockets of resistance." It reported that Aden radio had resumed transmission and had broadcast a statement saying the YSP Political Bureau was meeting under PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Japanese commercial sources, however, said that rebel forces are continuing to advance on the presidential palace. WAKH quoted "well-informed sources" in Sanaa as denying that Aden radio had resumed transmission. QNA cited the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH*'s report that the death of 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, resulted when he attempted to assassinate the PDRY chairman at a meeting of the Cabinet and Central Committee on 12 January as part of a planned coup. The chairman was wounded and hospitalized and 'Antar was killed by the PDRY leader's supporters. The Iraqi News Agency noted the UAE paper *AL-KHALIJ*'s report that Defense Minister Salih Musli Qaslih has been arrested in connection with the coup attempt.

Libyan Leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi offered to send a Libyan peace force to end the fratricidal strife in the PDRY, according to Tripoli radio. Jerusalem radio's Arabic service cited an East Jerusalem newspaper's claim that Soviet forces have arrived in the PDRY to support one of the warring sides. However, Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas warned external forces against intervening in a statement from India reported by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio, asserting that the crisis is an internal affair concerning the PDRY alone.

Libya

A military encounter between the United States and Libya could occur "at any moment," most probably "at sea," Col al-Qadhdhafi said in a speech to a Basic People's Congress in Tripoli broadcast by Tripoli television. He added that the Air Force, Navy, and air defense forces should be prepared for a battle. Al-Qadhdhafi claimed that U.S. warships heading for the Gulf of Sidra have "retreated," and he referred to an attempted Israeli raid against Libya "around 6 January" which the Israelis cancelled after they realized it risked "untold consequences."

The Arab League foreign ministers agreed to hold an extraordinary meeting 22 January to consider the U.S. "threats" against Libya, KUNA reported.

Lebanon

In a report on Al-Jumayyil's 13-14 January talks in Damascus, Voice of Lebanon radio said he proposed that the agreement be referred to the Chamber of Deputies and insisted that the present Government remain in office. Tripartite Committee sources cited by Beirut radio denounced President Amin al-Jumayyil's "negative" stance on the tripartite agreement, asserting that proposals made by Al-Jumayyil in his talks with the Syrian president were a "new attempt to torpedo the agreement" and left no room for compromise. The signatories will implement the agreement unilaterally if efforts to reach agreement with Al-Jumayyil fail, the sources warned. Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt and Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri met to discuss a response to the "reneging" on the tripartite agreement, Beirut radio reported. The clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio later reported that the two men had reaffirmed their determination to safeguard the agreement.

As for the military situation in the Christian sector, Beirut radio announced that the headquarters of Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Elie Hubayqah was attacked on 15 January. The radio said guards had repulsed the assault. The Voice of Lebanon later announced that a second cease-fire had gone into effect.

Egypt

Egypt appreciates Israel's "positive and constructive" stance over Tabah, Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid asserted in remarks reported by MENA after meeting with President Husni Mubarak. He welcomed Israel's acceptance of the principle of arbitration in the Tabah dispute but added that some points in the Israeli Cabinet decision require thorough discussion.

Gulf Shipping; Iran-Iraq War

The United States and the UK have acknowledged Iran's right to stop and inspect vessels suspected of carrying strategic goods for Iraq, IRNA reported, citing U.S. and UK Government statements. Iran will continue to inspect ships in the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman regardless of the flags they sail under, the Iranian Navy commander said in a *KEYHAN* interview cited by IRNA.

Iraqi planes attacked Khark Island, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

Gulf Foreign Relations

Kuwaiti-Soviet Talks — Soviet Deputy Defense Minister General Vladimir Govorov's 14 January talks with the Kuwaiti defense minister covered all aspects of Kuwaiti-Soviet relations, particularly military cooperation, according to a Kuwaiti Defense Ministry spokesman cited by KUNA. Kuwait's foreign minister expressed appreciation for the USSR's "positive" stand on Arab issues in remarks reported by the agency.

Howe Tour — British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe was received by Saudi King Fahd in Riyadh 14 January, SPA noted, and KUNA reported his arrival in Kuwait the following day.

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Arab League Council To Discuss U.S. 'Threat' 22 Jan

LD141805 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, 14 Jan (KUNA) — It was announced here today that the extraordinary meeting of the Arab League Council would be held on 22 January 1986 to examine the U.S. Zionist threats against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

This meeting was initially due to begin yesterday, but the Arab foreign ministers who met in Fes while attending the 16th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference, decided to postpone the convening of the meeting until the end of January 1986. Contacts conducted with member-states by the General Secretariat in this connection have led to the latter accepting the meeting date of 22 January 1986. [location unspecified]

Arab Labor Leader Calls for Boycott of U.S.

GF131604 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Hamid Jallud, secretary general of the international association of Arab labor unions, has urged all Arab labor and professional organizations to adopt firm stands against the U.S.-Zionist threat.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Hamid Jallud said he has cabled Arab organizations urging them to boycott the United States both politically and economically. He also urged them to boycott U.S. goods, and U.S. air and maritime traffic at Arab ports.

He also urged the Arab countries to sever diplomatic and economic relations with the United States and those who support it.

Referring to U.S. threats against Libya, Oleg Peresypkin, USSR ambassador to Libya, has asserted that his country will stand by Libya in the face of the U.S. and Zionist threats.

AL-ITTIHAD quotes the Soviet ambassador as saying that his country will not maintain a negative stand toward the U.S. boycott decision against Libya. He warned against the consequences of any aggression on Libyan territory.

Arab Economic Council on Measures Against Libya

JN131600 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Amman, 13 Jan (PETRA) — The General Secretariat of the Arab Economic Unity Council has called for the adoption of an integrated Arab strategy based on its own and the Arab Economic and Social Council's resolutions to confront economic measures taken against Libya by the United States, including instituting a trade boycott, freezing Libyan assets in U.S. banks and their subsidiaries abroad, forcing U.S. nationals to refrain from carrying out their legal obligations and to leave Libyan territory, and inviting other countries to join them in these measures. In its statement, the council General Secretariat reiterated its call for the adoption of collective Arab decisions to confront U.S. policy through effective measures, enhance Arab economic integration efforts, and speed up the ratification of collective Arab agreements seeking to attain Arab economic integration, particularly the ratification of the Arab economic unity agreement and the Arab common market decision which will enable the united Arab countries to effectively confront these U.S. measures.

In its statement, the council General Secretariat said the U.S. measures are a serious escalation of U.S. intentions and practices within the framework of its strategic alliance with the Zionist entity. These measures are also a blatant violation of international laws that flout norms and principles which govern relations among countries. They will have a direct negative impact on world economic relations and the banking system;and they will also undermine the credibility of the principles and bases of the world economic system.

PLO'S Qaddumi Leaves for USSR With Message

JN151304 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Responsible Palestinian sources in Amman have told us that Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, left Baghdad for the Soviet Union yesterday, carrying a message from the PLO Executive Committee to the Soviet leadership.

It is noteworthy that the PLO Executive Committee has been holding joint meetings with the Fatah Central Committee in Baghdad since Monday [13 January]. These meetings are dealing in particular with the question of Palestinian national unity.

Faruq Qaddumi visited Moscow at the beginning of this month and was received by several Soviet officials, headed by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Informed sources in Tunis add that Moscow proposed to the PLO a working plan to reunite the Palestinian ranks.

It was learned that Faruq Qaddumi will visit some socialist countries at the end of his visit to the Soviet Union.

Palestinian Leaders Discuss UN Resolutions

JN150750 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 15 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[By Salamah B. Ni'mat, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — The Palestine Liberation Organisation's [PLO] highest policy-making bodies discussed in a meeting held in Baghdad on Tuesday [14 January] the question of accepting United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338, the future of the peace process in the area and the expected visit by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Amman, Jordanian and Palestinian officials said.

The session, which is being attended by the PLO Executive Committee and the Central Committee of Fatah, also discussed

Moscow's reported readiness to work towards reconciliating rival factions within the PLO, one PLO official said.

A PLO official in Amman, who did not want to be quoted by name, said that a PLO delegation left Baghdad on Tuesday for a tour of a number of socialist states in order to "widen the scope of our consultations." The delegation is led by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's political department, the official said.

Mr Qaddumi delivered a detailed report on his recent visit to Moscow to the Baghdad meeting which is chaired by Mr 'Arafat, he added.

Commenting on the Baghdad meeting, a senior Jordanian official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said that "there has not been any development since Mr 'Arafat's last visit to Jordan." The official said Jordan asked the PLO in Novemeber "to convene the PLO Executive Committee and give the organisation's position on UN resolutions 242 and 338. The PLO, he said, "then issued a five-page ambiguous statement which did not contain any direct answer." The official said that Jordan was "still waiting for the PLO's answer."

Informed sources told the *JORDAN TIMES* last week that PLO representative in Amman Brigadier 'Abd Ar-Razzaq Al-Yahya had delivered a "letter" to Mr 'Arafat from Jordan regarding the PLO response to Jordan's request soon after the statement, but they did not disclose the contents of the letter.

Commenting on the PLO's recent diplomatic efforts to improve ties with the Soviet Union, the senior Jordanian official said the development can be a two-edged sword. "It could either further complicate the political game or it could strengthen the organisation and help us all to move with the peace process," the official said.

The AP adds from Baghdad: Mr 'Arafat and his top aides held talks behind closed doors here on Tuesday on Moscow's reported readiness to mediate for reconciliation among rival PLO factions in return for "solid guarantees" that the PLO will not join any Middle East peace talks sponsored unilaterally by the United States, a ranking PLO official said.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the question of reuniting Palestinian ranks was "thoroughly discussed" with Kremlin leaders during the recent visit to the Soviet Union by Mr Qaddumi.

"The Soviets are prepared to use their good offices with all the PLO groups to reunite the organization provided that all the groups, separately and jointly, pledge that they will not take part in any talks on Middle East peace without the full participation of the Soviet Union," the official explained.

The Soviets, in return for such an effort, "want solid guarantees that there will be no Palestinian participation whatsoever in any Middle East peace talks in which the Soviets are not fully represented," the official said.

The meeting, which started here on Monday, grouped nine members of the PLO's 15-seat Executive Committee and members of Fatah's Central Council.

Four seats of the Executive Committee, however, remain empty because Mr 'Arafat's opponents in the PLO have failed to name their representatives. Fahd al-Qawasimi, a member of the committee, was assassinated in December 1984 and his seat remains empty.

Muhammad 'Abbas (Abu al-'Abbas), leader of the Palestine Liberation Front (PFL), accused by the U.S. and Italy of masterminding last October's hijacking of the Achille Lauro Italian cruise ship, did not take part in the discussions, the official said. He refused to disclose Abu al-'Abbas' whereabouts.

Mr 'Arafat's opponents have allied their forces in the Syrian-backed Palestine National Salvation front (PNSF).

The PNSF groups the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) of Dr George Habash, Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-General Command, the Al-Sa'iqah faction of 'Isam Al-Qadi, the Popular Struggle Front (PSF) of Dr Samir Ghawshah, a faction of the PLF headed by Tal'at Ya'qub, and Sa'id Musa's Fatah which is the faction that broke away from Mr 'Arafat's mainline group.

The PLO currently comprises his fatah loyalists, the Arab Liberation Front (ALF) of 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad and the Abu 'Abbas wing of the PLF.

Nayif Hawatimah's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) has neither joined the PNSF nor named its representative to the PLO's Executive Committee.

The official stressed that Moscow has "direct influence on either the opposition or the Arab states controlling them," and this would enable the Soviet Union to launch an effort aimed at reconciling the PLO factions which split in 1983 over an approach to Middle East peace.

The official refused to say whether the reported reconciliation effort was requested by Mr Qaddumi or offered by Moscow. However, it followed reported guarantees that the United States will deal with the PLO if the latter accepted Resolution 242.

Further on Resolution Rejection

JN141752 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Brother 'Abd rar-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee member, has reiterated the PLO's rejection of UN Security Council Resolution 242 because it disavows the Palestinian people's national and pan-Arab rights and deals with the problem as a refugee issue only. Brother 'Abd rar-Rahim Ahmad called for Palestinian factions to unite and move away from the pressures exerted on them by the Syrian regime with the aim of controlling them in accordance with its policies.

In a statement to *AL-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH* magazine yesterday, 'Abd rar-Rahim Ahmad said that the Syrian regime follows a non-national policy in order to divide the region and to undermine frameworks and bases of joint Arab action.

PLO Radio on Need To Adhere to Amman Agreement

JN141948 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1700 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] O brothers: The PLO and the Jordanian Government have faced major difficulties in their efforts to (?implement) the Amman agreement and create a healthy climate for a serious, courageous move to break the stalemate in Arab efforts following a halt in the activities of the seven-member committee stemming from the eighth Fes summit conference.

This committee was entrusted with explaining the Arab peace plan to permanent members of the Security Council, giving the necessary answers, and clarifying the Arab stand in order to ensure the credibility of that peace plan and the seriousness of the Arab move within the plan's framework. Although the provisions of the agreement are very clear, some Arab sides seriously doubt it and even view it as contradictory to the Fes peace plan and as a step toward partial and unilateral solutions.

During its high-level meetings in Baghdad, the PLO has decided to take enough time to collect as much accurate information as possible to use as a base for the PLO's present and future work. This is natural and even represents the principles of politics today and always. Similarly, our Jordanian brothers will have enough time to collect new information, which will clarify future efforts for joint security, that is, regarding the Middle East crisis and the Palestine question. Regarding facts in political work, the exchange of information between the two sides linked by an endorsed agreement should be a continuous process based on a joint understanding of the political situation. This will constitute a vital framework for a joint move to achieve positive and effective results.

The two sides have to make decisive assertions as a result of detailed, direct dialogue on the highest levels. It should cover the following points:

1. a joint interest in stressing the clear provisions of the agreement;

2. a joint concern about addressing the international community in the same language based on complete commitment to the idea of an international conference as the only framework for peace in the Middle East;

3. a joint determination to show a positive link between the agreement as a formula for joint action and the efforts to crystalize comprehensive Arab solidarity in support of a joint move in both the Arab and international arenas;

4. a joint interest in finding ways to confront U.S. and Israeli moves to strike at joint Arab action by setting up ambushes, the most serious of which are those aimed at removing the PLO from the equation and creating alternatives to it and to its role; and

5. a joint decision to persuade everybody that any serious move toward peace requires the recognition of the Palestinian peoples' right to self-determination and the establishment of their national state under the PLO, which is determined to abide by the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

These points, to which the PLO and the Jordanian Government adhere, need continued assertion in order to put an end to those who are trying to fish in murky waters. What is more important is to secure credibility for the agreement bases. We should also make every effort to gain the support of the effective forces in our world which will constitute a firm basis for a just and comprehensive peace. We are trying to achieve this not for one side at the expense of another, but for the sake of the nation, which adheres to a vital, fateful cause — the Palestine question.

PLO Radio Comments on Reagan's Palestinian Remarks

JN132008 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1640 GMT
13 Jan 86

[Commentary by the radio's political editor]

[Text] President Reagan's answer to the question of how the Palestinians can obtain their rights has revealed the basis of Reagan's concept of this problem and the principles of U.S. policy on the Palestinian question. Reagan said: There are thousands of Palestinians in every Arab state. In some states, the Palestinians form a majority. However, in many of these states, the Palestinians have not become citizens. They are allowed to live and work but do not carry passports and do not enjoy the rights and privileges of the citizens of the host countries. A solution must be found, particularly for those who are refugees. Reagan added: We are not talking about all these Palestinians. They seem to be content where they work. We are talking about those who have become refugees in the large refugee camps in Lebanon who have no country; we think that a solution must be found for them.

It is understood from the U.S. President's remarks that the problem of the Palestinians is not a political one. It has no connection with Palestine or with the so-called Arab-Israeli struggle. He summarizes the whole problem as lying in the relations between each of the Arab states and the Palestinians residing in them. However, Reagan excludes the states where the Palestinians have become citizens. He did not forget to mention that these Palestinians form a majority. Moreover, the U.S. President excludes those individuals or groups that are content with their work.

As Reagan sees it, the whole problem is represented by the fact that there are some Arab states which have not given passports to the Palestinians and have not allowed them to enjoy the rights and privileges enjoyed by [words indistinct].

There is also the problem of the Palestinians in the Lebanese refugee camps. The solution implied in the U.S. President's remarks is to end this problem by granting the Palestinians an alternative citizenship in each of the Arab states or perhaps in the alternative homeland, [Jordan] where the Palestinians are a majority. He implies getting rid of the Lebanese camps either by dissolving the Palestinians locally or by opening the door to emigration.

Thus spoke Reagan on Wednesday, 8 January 1986. With his remarks, Reagan swept aside all other U.S. statements on this issue and all Arab expectations of another U.S. interpretation. Now we cannot take seriously Shultz' attempt to soften the impact of Reagan's remarks 2 days later when he said that he knew many Palestinians, worked with some of them, admired them, and that they deserve a better future. He said efforts are underway to move toward the cherished aim of realizing the Palestinian peoples' legitimate rights.

Finally, we must say that the reporter who asked Reagan about the way in which the Palestinians could realize their rights also asked how the Palestinians could get rid of foreign occupation, as well as could they be placed on a scale with the Afghan mujahidin or the contra revolutionaries in Nicaragua? Reagan did not answer. The reporter also asked Reagan about the PLO's role. Reagan said: How can they sit at a peace conference when they deny the right of Israel to exist as a state? You cannot ask Israel to negotiate with somebody who sits on the other side of the negotiating table and starts from the position that Israel has no right to exist.

Neither the reporter, nor Reagan himself, nor the Arabs ask Reagan the question: How can this somebody, who is the PLO, recognize Israel's right to exist as a state when Reagan and Israel are launching a genocidal campaign against it with the aim of liquidating it physically, politically, and legally?

We would not have derived consolation from this question had the reporter, Reagan himself, or the Arabs asked it. We derive consolation from the fact that Reagan does not know our people and that our people know how to pose questions.

PLO Radio Details Joint Operations in S. Lebanon

JN141815 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese national joint forces used machine guns and rockets yesterday in their attack on a military patrol belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in Shaqra. A military vehicle was destroyed, another was damaged, and their occupants were killed or wounded.

The men from the joint forces detonated explosive charges while a Zionist military patrol was passing on the Jisr al-Khardali road. A Zionist vehicle was destroyed, a jeep was damaged, and a number of enemy soldiers were killed or wounded.

Using rockets, the joint forces men attacked a joint position of the occupation forces and their agent militias on Jabal Basil in southern Lebanon yesterday. The position was heavily damaged and a number of enemy and agent personnel were killed or wounded.

BAHRAIN

Indian Foreign Minister Arrives in Manama

GF150840 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0802 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Manama, 15 Jan (WAKH) — Bali Ram Bhagat, Indian minister of external affairs, arrived in Manama today from Kuwait on a 2-day official visit to Bahrain.

During his visit, the Indian minister will hold talks with Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister of Bahrain, on bilateral relations and ways of promoting them, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Middle East issue, in addition to international issues and issues of mutual interest.

The Indian minister's visit to Bahrain is the last leg of a tour in the region during which he visited Iran, the UAE, and Kuwait.

KUWAIT

Defense Minister Holds Talks With USSR's Govorov

LD141350 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1311 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Jan (KUNA) — Kuwaiti-Soviet talks were held this morning at the Defense Ministry. The Kuwaiti side to the talks was headed by Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, and the Soviet side was led by Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Army General Vladimir Govorov.

A Defense Ministry spokesman told KUNA that all aspects of Kuwaiti-Soviet relations, and particularly military cooperation, were discussed. The meeting also touched on the question of the Gulf region, and Arab and international affairs generally.

The source said that similar views are held on the right of peoples to self-determination, and both sides emphasized the need for action to settle the Iraq-Iran war, in view of the harm it is inflicting on the concerned states and also given its international implications.

The talks were attended on the Kuwaiti side by the chief of General Staff, the under secretary of the Defense Ministry and senior military and civil officials at the Defense Ministry; and on the Soviet side by the Soviet ambassador and the delegation accompanying the guest.

Al-Sabah Praises USSR Stance

LD141356 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1302 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Jan (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, acting prime minister and minister of foriegn affairs, today expressed Kuwait's appreciation for the positive stance of the Soviet Union on Arab issues.

After his meeting with Soviet General Vladimir Govorov, deputy minister of defense, and the members of his accompanying delegation, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, speaking to journalists, said, "We are looking forward with interest to the second summit meeting between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, and we hope that they can reach agreement on bringing peace to the world, which is in desperate need of peace and tranquility."

The meeting was attended by Majid al-Shahi, under secretary of the (Kuwaiti) Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Abdallah Sa'ud al-'Abd al-Razaq, director of ministers (Foreign Minister's Office); and Pogos Akopov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Kuwait,

UK Foreign Secretary Arrives on Brief Visit

LD150806 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0712 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Jan (KUNA) — The British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, arrived here today coming from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on a short visit to Kuwait on the third and final leg of his tour of a number of countries in the region. The British foreign secretary was welcomed on arrival at Kuwait airport by the acting prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir; the under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, Sulayman Majid al-Shahin; senior officials of the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry; and the British ambassador to Kuwait, Peter James Scott Moon.

The British foreign secretary and Shaykh Sabah left the airport for the amir's office to meet Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir.

Later today official talks will be held at the Foreign Ministry between the two sides. The talks will concentrate on bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and current international issues of mutual interest.

Holds News Conference

LD151250 Kuwait KUNA in English 1057 GMT 15 Jan 86

[By Jasim al-Sarraf]

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 15 (KUNA) — British foreign and commonwealth secretary, Geoffrey Howe said here Wednesday he has discussed with Kuwaiti and other Gulf officials the possibility of taking international measures to stop Iran's campaign of searching commercial ships bound to Gulf ports.

Addressing a news conference, Howe said London shares with her friends in the Gulf region their anxiety over the Iranian stop-and-search campaign which he said hinders freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

Howe, who was today ending his five-day Gulf tour and returning to London, said his talks with H.H. the Amir, the Acting Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad and speaker of the National Assembly Ahmad al-Sa'dun were wide-ranging and covered bilateral relations, the Iran-Iraq war and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He said the two sides noted with satisfaction the "healthy state of relations between the two countries which enjoy close cooperation in defense matters."

On the Gulf conflict, Howe said mediation bids of the Gulf Cooperation Council states to end "this tragic and wasteful war receive firm British support and encouragement."

Howe said he assured Gulf leaders that finding a solution of the Gulf war "remained high on Britain's list of priorities."

On the Arab-Israeli conflict, Howe said his country will continue to work in the quest for a peaceful settlement of this question.

The secretary said any solution should "recognize Israel's right to exist within secure borders and the right of Palestinians to self-determination."

Howe noted that London believes that the Mideast peace talks should include all parties concerned including Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians.

He said the British Government will hold further talks on the Mideast problem when the Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres visits London next week.

Turning to international terrorism, Howe said "Britain pursues a twin-track policy of combating terrorism by working for increasingly effective international cooperation."

He said both Britain and Kuwait have been victims of terrorist attacks and that the Thatcher government refuses to deal with terrorism.

Howe said Britain cannot have any objections to the decision of some Gulf Cooperation Council member states to establish diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union if the intention is to promote peace.

Commenting on the U.S. call on European countries to join the U.S.-led sanctions against Libya for that Arab country's alleged support of international terrorism, Howe said the American request will be discussed at the next meeting of the European Community.

The British official said his tour which also took him to Saudi Arabia and Oman provided him with "rich insights into international and regional problems in addition to aspirations and concerns of the peoples and governments of these three countries."

He added that such insights are essential for the further development of bilateral relations.

Howe Departs

LD151227 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1212 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Jan (KUNA) — British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary Sir Goeffrey Howe left Kuwait for home at 1430 today at the end of a brief visit to the country. He was seen off at the airport by Acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir; Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, and a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials and the ambassadors of both countries.

Foreign Minister Receives Indian Counterpart

LD141445 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1355 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Jan (KUNA) — Acting Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir said that the talks he had here this morning with Indian Foreign Minister Bali Ram Bhagat had focused on bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them in all domains. Shaykh Sabah told KUNA that the talks had also dealt with the situation in the region and the Iraq-Iran war. He also said that Bhagatt had explained during the talks the results of his recent visit to Tehran and his talks with Iranian officials.

He stressed that an agreement had been reached during these talks on the setting up of three joint committees. The first committee, he said, at the level of under secretaries, will aim at reinforcing cooperation between Kuwait and India. The second committee, he added, at the level of ambassadors, will deal with cooperation and coordination at the United Nations, its organizations and also in international fields. This committee will meet periodically or whenever the need to convene arises.

The third committee, he said, also at the ambassadorial level, will work to consolidate bilateral coordination in the field of nonalignment, particularly concerning the convening of the forthcoming conference of Nonaligned states in Harare. He said that this committee will meet in India shortly.

The Indian foreign minister and the delegation accompanying him earlier had a series of meetings with National Assembly President Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'dun, Minister of Finance and Economy Jasim Al-Kharufai, Minister of Public Works and Housing 'Abd al-Rahman al-Huti.

During these meetings, he discussed bilateral relations and ways of reinforcing and expanding bilateral cooperation.

PDRY

Prime Minister Warns Against External Interference

JN150834 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Communications between the PDRY and the outside world remain cut off at a time when fighting continues between the supporters of President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and those loyal to the leaders of the abortive coup attempt which took place the day before yesterday. News agencies said that fighter planes bombed the presidential palace and ships in the port of Aden. A fighter plane also bombed Aden airport yesterday.

PDRY Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, who is currently in India, has warned against any foreign interference in his country. In a press statement issued at dawn today and carried by UPI, he described the situation in the PDRY as an internal affair that concerns only its people. He strongly warned of the consequences of any foreign attempt to exploit the current situation in his country and interfere in its own affairs. UPI cited Al-'Attas' aide as saying that the PDRY prime minister intends to leave New Delhi and return to Aden later today.

Jerusalem Papers Report Arrival of Soviet Forces

JN150618 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 15 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The East Jerusalem newspaper *AL-QUDS* says: Among the serious developments in the PDRY yesterday is the report about the arrival of Soviet forces in Aden to support one of the two sides against the other. If true, it indicates that what took place in Afghanistan in 1980 is going to be repeated in the PDRY.

Concluding, *AL-QUDS* says: The delicate situation in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula and the extreme strategic importance of this region in the eyes of several major international powers will undoubtedly not allow the PDRY to be turned into a state that is completely loyal to Moscow or to be turned into another Afghanistan. Therefore, it would be better to leave the two Yemens to determine their own destiny and settle their differences by themselves without intervention by any side. Intervention, regardless of its form and source, is not in the interest of the region or its peoples.

The newspaper *AL-SHA'B* also expressed concern over and denunciation of what is taking place in the PDRY.

'Government Sources' Cited on Arrests, Fighting

JN151257 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Reports available on the situation in the PDRY are contradictory. The Soviet ambassador in Djibouti said today that the situation in the PDRY returned to normal despite some small pockets of resistance. The Soviet ambassador said he obtained this information from the PDRY charge d'affaires in Djibouti. In Aden the Yemeni Government emphasized that it is in control of the situation despite the continuation of some sporadic clashes between Communist elements within the ruling regime. The authoritative government sources added that all the opportunist right-wing elements have been arrested and that many of those who attempted to attack Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have surrendered.

In another development, the Yemeni radio resumed transmission today following a break since midnight on Monday. It broadcast a statement saying that the ruling YSP Political Bureau is holding uninterrupted meetings under PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The statement called on all district governors, Army commanders, and all military personnel to work for the restoration of security and stability to the country.

Earlier, several Gulf press sources emphasized that some calm has returned to the capital, Aden, and that the forces loyal to the PDRY chairman have begun to control the situation. There are other reports which say that the situation in the PDRY is still tense and that the rebels continue to attack the regular forces. In Manama, Japanese commercial sources said that several PDRY aircraft bombed Aden International Airport and Aden port today and that the reble forces are continuing to advance toward the presidential palace. However, these sources did not know whether these pilots were loyal or disloyal to the regime.

YAR Sources Confirm Aden Radio Not Functioning

GF151320 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1250 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Manama, 15 Jan (WAKH) — Well-informed sources in Sanaa said today that the PDRY borders with the outside world remain closed after 3 days. These sources told WAKH that the roads between the PDRY and YAR are still closed and that no one can cross from or to the PDRY via the YAR.

These sources have denied that the official Aden radio has resumed transmitting, indicating that perhaps there is an unofficial radio broadcasting unusual programs in the southern part of Yemen.

The sources said that citizens in the YAR are still unable to monitor the official radio of Aden as of this afternoon.

The sources added that communications have been cut with the PDRY for the past 3 days.

Communications sources in Bahrain said that communications with the PDRY have been cut since 1500 GMT last Monday.

Soviet Ships Said Damaged, Visits Postponed

GF141834 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] There are still no confirmed reports about the situation in the PDRY. Following the unusual break in transmission of Aden radio, there have been reports about fires blazing in the port of Aden that have damaged two Soviet ships anchored in the port. A Japanese ship has also been hit.

There are no confirmed reports about the state of the health of the PDRY leader, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, following the extraordinary events that are taking place in Aden. There have been reports on movements [by armed forces] close to the conference palace and the presidential palace.

The latest reports say that several embassies, particularly the Algerian Embassy, have sustained various hits. There have been reports that an Algerian diplomat was killed at his home during the events.

The Chinese Government today confirmed that Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, the PDRY prime minister, who is still in New Delhi, has postponed his visit to China which was scheduled to begin today, as a result of events in his country. A PRC Foreign

Ministry spokesman said that as a result of changes in the domestic situation in the PDRY, the PDRY prime minister has decided to postpone his visit to China.

Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, who is visiting Pakistan, has also canceled a scheduled visit to the PDRY. An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman has said that the unusual situation in Aden is the reason for the visit's postponement.

UK Embassy, Portuguese Mission in Aden Damaged

HK150459 Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0430 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The British Embassy in Aden has been hit in fighting between rival Communist factions of South Yemen. The Foreign Office in London says gunfire has slightly damaged the building. And the *DAILY TELEGRAPH* reports the Portuguese mission in the city has been severely damaged in fierce fighting. It says armed men have taken up positions at the Soviet Embassy. Moscow, a major ally of South Yemen, commands loyalty from rival Marxist factions in the country. Aden has been the scene of street battles in the past 2 days after reports of a plot to kill President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

AL-SIYASAH Cites Circumstances of Coup Attempt

GF151116 Doha QNA in Arabic 0952 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Jan (QNA) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* today publishes what it describes as the only story to emerge from Aden on the recent coup attempt in the PDRY.

The story says that an extraordinary joint meeting of the Cabinet and the YSP Central Committee was held last Sunday [12 January]. Since Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas was absent, along with some other officials, on a visit to India, those loyal to 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, [deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium]and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il [former chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium] tried to exploit the imbalance of numbers in the YSP leadership to raise the issue of the composition of the Cabinet. This was supposed to have been done following the conclusion of the third YSP congress, which ended in mid-October 1985. The formation of the Cabinet was delayed longer than had been expected.

The paper adds that 'Ali 'Antar roused tribal groups loyal to him and that the discussion during the meeting became so heated that 'Ali 'Antar used his weapon. He shot Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad with the intention of killing him. The wounds, however, were slight and the chairman was taken to the hospital.

The paper says that in the meantime a violent confrontation took place in the meeting during which those who were present, especially the supporters of legitimacy, realized that the issue was more than a matter of ordinary disagreement and that it involved a complete plan for an assassination and a coup.

The supporters of legitimacy succeeded in controlling the meeting and arrested the members of the opposition, who were immediately put on trial before a party court which sentenced them to death. The sentence was carried out on the spot. However, in view of the fact that there were armed tribal groups supporting the coupists, the leadership simply broadcast a brief statement on the coup, assassination attempt, and the executions. This was followed by intermittent broadcasting of music. After this, the radio station stopped broadcasting until the situation became clear.

The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* says that the seriousness of the coup attempt lies in the fact that it caused a division within the party and the Army and that this might make the conflict and attrition last for a relatively long time. That, in turn, might tempt foreign powers to intervene, something that the policy followed by Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad contantly avoided.

According to this version, the coup attempt was scheduled to take place in late March 1985, when 'Ali 'Antar, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, mobilized tribal forces and started to incite the leadership in Aden to face the [military] concentration that was reportedly massed by the YAR on the pretext of a dispute over border areas containing oil reserves.

AL-SIYASAH adds that 'Ali 'Antar thought that Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad would respond to the YAR concentrations on the northern borders by massing military forces at the borders, thus leaving the capital, Aden, undefended and enabling him to take control of it. But Chairman 'Ali Nasir, who wants to maintain relations between the two parts of Yemen, took the initiative of going to Sanaa and accompanying YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to the border. He made enough offers to him to contain the crisis and thus put an end to the conflict, on which 'Ali 'Antar was betting.

Meanwhile, preparations were continuing in Aden for the convening of the third YSP congress. 'Ali 'Antar assumed that it was time for him to take over the supreme leadership by winning over to his side 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, who had returned from Moscow, and by polarizing the party leading factions, which some political circles outside the PDRY classify as follows:

1. The group loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir, which constitutes the absolute majority in the party, Army, and among the people.

2. The group loyal to 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, which constitutes a minority in the party in addition to some elements who originally belonged to the northern part of Yemen.

3. The group loyal to 'Ali 'Antar, which consists of only tribal elements.

4. The Communists, who are committed to the party under the leadership of Ba Dhib.

5. The vanguards, represented by the Popular Vanguard Party under the leadership of Anis Zaki Husayn.

6. The group loyal to Salim Rabi' 'Ali, a group having only few supporters.

The elections to the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, which were won overwhelmingly by Chairman 'Ali Nasir last October, disappointed 'Ali 'Antar's plans. Therefore, according to *AL-SIYASAH*, 'Ali 'Antar massed tribal forces loyal to him and created an armed confrontation in the first governorate.

Meanwhile, PFLP Secretary General George Habash arrived in Aden to offer his mediation. It is said that he pulled out his pistol and threatened to kill himself if there was no reconciliation to preserve party unity. In response to that, Chairman 'Ali Nasir proposed increasing the Central Committee membership from 47 to 77 and the Central Committee candidate membership from 11 to 23 in an attempt to ensure party unity. Some representatives of the groups loyal to 'Antar, Salimin [as received], and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il were admitted to the Central Committee membership.

The newspaper says that according to widely circulated analyses, it seems that 'Ali 'Antar insisted on curtailing Chairman 'Ali Nasir's powers, limiting these powers to the post of the chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and giving the party leadership to 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and leadership of the council of ministers to himself. It seems that 'Antar continued to bet on his tribal troops and the personal ambitions of some opponents to the extent that he began to plan to assassinate Chairman 'Ali Nasir in the belief that this was the only way left for him to reach a prominent post in the leadership, especially after the conclusion of the third congress of the party and the election of chairman 'Ali Nasir to lead the party for another 5 years.

Paper Says Defense Minister Under Arrest

JN150818 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 Jan (INA) — Press reports here today said that 'Ali 'Antar, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and member of the YSP Political Bureau, was killed and not executed. The Abu Dhabi paper *AL-ITTIHAD* cited sources in Sanaa as saying that, during a heated argument between him and President 'Ali Nasir at a meeting in the YSP Central Committee headquarters attended by other officials, 'Ali 'Antar tried to shoot President 'Ali Nasir, but two of the president's supporters quickly shot and killed 'Ali 'Antar. This was the incident that sparked the sensational events now taking place in the PDRY, the paper said.

The paper also cited informed diplomatic sources in Sanaa as saying that the violent clashes that raged in the Khawrmaksar area from Tariq Barrack and Aden Hotel to the commercial center had died down and that pro-'Ali Nasir Muhammad militias had ended the fighting there in their favor.

The same sources said in a contact after midnight last night that, according to the information available to them, the fighting in the port area of Al-Tawwahi had subsided slightly but that it was not over yet and that sporadic shooting could be heard from time to time. These sources, which the paper did not name, expected the bloody fighting in Aden to be decided in the next 24 hours.

Meanwhile, the Al-Shariqah paper *AL-KHALIJ* cited Arab sources as saying that Defense Minister Salih Muslih was arrested the day before yesterday immediately after the coup attempt. The sources said that Muslih's arrest raises a question mark over the Yemeni incidents, since Muslih is considered closer to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad than 'Ali 'Antar, although both Muslih and 'Antar come from the same region.

Arab sources which the paper described as well informed confirmed that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's injury is only slight.

These sources said that the fierce battle that raged around the presidential palace in Aden led to many dead among the president's personal bodyguard, but that other forces intervened and liquidated those attacking the palace.

QATAR

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives; Received by Amir

GF121144 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani today received at his office in Doha palace Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister, and His Excellency 'Ali Ibn Ahmad al-Ansari, minister of labor and social affairs.

The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Salah Khalaf and Rafiq al-Natshah, members of the Fatah Central Committee, and Yasin al-Sharif, director of the PLO office in Doha.

QNA has learned that Yasir 'Arafat and his highness the amir reviewed a number of issues of mutual concern, foremost of which are developments on the international and Arab levels, as well as Palestinian developments.

The agency also has learned that Yasir 'Arafat briefed his highness the amir on the results of his current tour of a number of Arab capitals.

The PLO chairman and the accompanying delegation arrived in Doha this afternoon. The delegation was received at Doha International Airport by the minister of labor and social affairs; Ambassador Ahmad Jasir al-Mula, director of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry; the PLO representative in Doha; and a number of PNC members.

'Arafat Interviewed

GF131035 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0522 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Doha, 12 Jan (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said that the Palestinian people have never been more united than they are today. He said that the numerous attempts by the United States and Britain to create dissension within Palestinian ranks have all failed.

In an interview with Qatar television tonight [12 January], 'Arafat said that Richard Murphy, U.S. envoy to the Middle East, has made four attempts to persuade Palestinian leaders inside the occupied land to abandon the PLO. However, these leaders confronted him with full determination to adehre to the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

The Palestinian leader added that attempts are continuing to bring back "those who have been driven away from the ranks" under various pressures in order to achieve total unity of the Palestinians under the leadership of the PLO.

In answer to a question on the PLO's view of terrorism, 'Arafat stated that the PNC adopted a clear decision in 1974 defining terrorism as "an act that affects innocent civilians."

The Palestinian leader reaffirmed the PLO's rjection and condemnation of any act aimed at any unarmed innocent civilian anywhere, because such an act contradicts religious teachings, the principles of the revolution, and international and human vlaues.

Yasir 'Arafat said in his interview with Qatar television that the real guerilla is the one who operates inside the occupied land, stating that the greatest number of guerilla operations against the Zionist enemy — numbering 868 operations — was carried out in 1985. The enemy himself admits this, he said.

He noted that the Palestinian-Lebanese resistance operations in southern Lebanon intensified last year, forming "the most wonderful concord of resistance against the Israeli enemy, and proving that the Galilee security operation that Israel launched against Lebanon in 1982 did not accomplish its mission."

On the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, 'Arafat said that the agreement states that the Palestinian issue is to be resolved through an international conference attended by all the parties concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO and the permanent member-states of the UN Security Council.

He said that following the support extended by the recent conference of the Islamic foreign ministers for this intention, and the support of the Arab summit in Casablanca earlier, the concept of the international conference has now acquired the support of the Palestinians, Jordanians, Arabs, and Muslims.

'Arafat reiterated the independence of Palestinian decisions and denied that any pressures are being exerted on the PLO to make it adopt a certain attitude. He said that Palestinian decision-making is a prerogative of the Palestinian leadership, which is guided by the resolutions of the PNC, Arab summits, and the international resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian issue.

In a mass rally which he held in Doha this evening marking the anniversary of the Palestinian revolution, Yasir 'Arafat expressed his appreciation to the amir, government, and people of Qatar for their support for the Palestinian revolution in its just struggle to restore its legitimate rights.

During the rally, 'Arafat asserted that the revolution will pursue its long and hard path in order to achieve victory and to regain the occupied territories despite all the plots and challenges that confront it.

The Palestinian leader reviewed the struggle of the Palestinian revolution and referred to the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the steadfastness of the Palestinians and Lebanese in confronting this aggression, which is aimed at expelling 500,000 Palestinians from Lebanese territory. He said that the Israeli enemy did not imagine he would encounter such steadfastness in this war, which lasted for 88 days. He said that the death toll of this war was 72,000 Palestinian and Lebanese martyrs, while on the Israeli side the losses were — according to CIA reports — 3,400 dead, 8,000 wounded, 649 tanks, and 1,100 armored vehicles destroyed.

'Arafat said that the Israeli enemy is currently concentrating its forces in southern Lebanon in order to strike at the Palestinian refugee camps.

In his speech at the rally, Salah Khalaf, member of the Fatah Central Committee, stressed the need for armed struggle to liberate the occupied territories, stating that the PLO has explored all avenues seeking a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian issue.

Salah Khalaf reviewed the struggle of the Palestinian revolution and the U.S.-Israeli campaigns against the PLO which were aimed at distorting the PLO image and charging it with terrorism. He emphasized the need to adhere to the PNC resolutions in any move toward peace in the region.

'Arafat Departs

GF130559 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0525 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Doha, 12 Jan (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Doha today after a brief visit to Qatar within a tour of a number of countries in the region. He was accompanied by Salah Khalaf and Rafiq al-Natshah, members of the Fatah Central Committee.

During the visit, 'Arafat held talks with senior Qatari officials which dealt with a reveiw of the situation in the Arab arena, particularly in connection with the Palestinian question. They also reviewed a number of issues of mutual interest and bilateral relations.

SAUDI ARABIA

UK Foreign Secretary Arrives 13 January

GF131700 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1635 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 13 Jan (SPA) — Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, arrived in Riyadh this evening on a 3-day official visit to the Kingdom.

The visit is being made at the invitation of Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, who led those welcoming him at King Khalid International Airport.

Also welcoming the British official were 'Abd al-Rahman Mansuri, under secretary for political affairs at the Foreign Ministry; Nasir al-Manqur, Saudi ambassador to the United Kingdom; Ma'mun Qabbani, director of the Western Department at the Foreign Ministry; Ambassador 'Isa al-Nuwaysir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and British Ambassador to the Kingdom Patrick Wright.

Talks between His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Sir Geoffrey Howe are expected to begin at the Foreign Ministry tomorrow morning.

Attends Banquet

LD132313 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2155 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 13 Jan (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, this evening gave a banquet in honor of British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Geoffrey Howe.

The banquet was attended by a number of ministers, members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Kingdom, and a number of officials.

Talks Begin

GF141033 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Saudi-British talks began at the Foreign Ministry this morning led by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Geoffrey Howe, who arrived in Riyadh last night.

Foreign Minister Comments

GF141413 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The Saudi-British talks began at the Foreign Ministry this morning led by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, who arrived in Riyadh last night.

Representing Saudi Arabia, the talks were attended by 'Abd al-Rahman Mansuri, under secretary to the Foreign Ministry for political affairs; Saudi Ambassador in London Nasir al-Manqur; Ambassador Ma'mun Qabbani, chief of the Western Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Dr Nizar Madani, chief of the Informational Media Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry.

Representing the United Kingdom, the talks were attended by the official delegation accompanying the British minister.

Following the meeting, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal stated that the British minister's meeting with officials, foremost of whom is his majesty the king, would facilitate finding a joint clear view toward various matters and issues of mutual concern and would also contribute to finding solutions to many problems which hinder the achievement of peace and stability in the region and throughout the world.

His royal highness stated that the strong historical relations linking Britain and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in particular, and Britain and the Arab world in general, in addition to the significant role Britain plays in the European and international arenas, makes Britain qualified to be an effective and positive link to firmly establish the bases of strong cooperation between the Arab world and the European community in political and various economic issues. He said: We look forward to Britain practicing its constructive and vital role — which it is capable of doing — in supporting the issues of rights and justice in the Middle East region. No doubt Britain's adoption of this role will not only contribute to developing and serving the joint and basic interests of Europe and the Arab world, but will also contribute to achieving peace, security, and stability in this significant part of the world.

The minister said: No doubt there is a basic and significant role that can be played by the European Continent and the EEC countries in particular, because we believe that the joint interests of Europe and the Arab nation require them to have a joint concept for peace and security in their regions. No doubt, Britain, which is a significant member of the EEC and because of its position in the Commonwealth, can play a pivotal role in this regard.

His royal highness concluded his statement by saying that no doubt the mutual visits between the two sides contribute to a great extent toward bolstering the bonds of friendship and cooperation between them.

King Fahd Receives

GF141426 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1407 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 14 Jan (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at his office today Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs. The meeting was attended by Saudi Ambassador to Britain Nasir al-Manqur and Patrick Wright, British ambassador in the Kingdom.

Riyadh Amir, Howe Meet

GF141423 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 14 Jan (SPA) — Riyadh Amir Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today received Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and his accompanying delegation currently visiting the Kingdom. During the meeting, they held cordial discussions on bilateral relations. The amir of Riyadh briefed the guest on current and future progress and prosperity in the Kingdom.

The meeting was attended by Ma'mun al-Qabbani, director of the Western Administration at the Foreign Ministry; Saudi Ambassador in London Nasir al-Manqur; and Patrick Wright, UK ambassador to the Kingdom.

Howe Comments on Talks

LD142307 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The British foreign and commonwealth secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has described his talks with officials in the Kingdom as of considerable importance. He said that the talks affirmed the identity of views between the Kingdom and Britain in regard to many international issues.

In a statement he delivered at the beginning of his press conference Tuesday at the British Embassy, he affirmed the need for the adoption of all possible means to prevent reaching a deadlock in the search for a political settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. He affirmed Britain's readiness to actively help in seeking ways through which it can make a useful contribution to the achievement of peace in the Middle East.

The British secretary praised the unique and constructive role the Kingdom plays in the search for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Iraq-Iran war.

Concludes Visit, Departs

GF150644 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0612 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 15 Jan (SPA) — Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, left Riyadh today following an official visit to the Kingdom.

He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; Ambassador 'Isa al-Nuwaysir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and Patrick Wright, British ambassador to the Kingdom.

Chief of British Defense Staff Arrives in Riyadh

GF121816 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 12 Jan (SPA) — Fleet Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, chief of the British Defense Staff, arrived in Riyadh this evening on an official 2-day visit to the Kingdom. The visit is in response to an invitation from Staff General Muhammad al-Hammad, chief of the General Staff.

He was received at the airport by Staff Gen Muhammad al-Hammad, chief of the General Staff; Patrick Wright, British Ambassador to the Kingdom; the commanders of the air, naval, and ground forces; the commander of the air defense forces; and senior Armed Forces officers.

The British chief of the defense staff is to hold talks with officials at the Ministry of Defense and Aviation on issues of mutual interest.

Defense Minister Receives

GF131556 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1425 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 13 Jan (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general, met with Fleet Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, chief of the British Defense Staff, and his accompanying delegation today.

During the meeting, which was attended by Staff General Muhammad al-Hammad, chief of the General Staff; and Patrick Wright, British ambassador to the Kingdom; means of cooperation were discussed and the amicable relations between the two countries were reviewed.

Delegation Departs

GF141045 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Fleet Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, chief of the British defense staff, and the delegation accompanying him left King Khalid International Airport this morning following a 2-day visit to the Kingdom. During his visit, he met with His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, aviation and defense minister, and inspector general. He also conferred with Staff General Muhammad al-Hammad, chief of the General Staff.

He was seen off by Staff General Muhammad al-Hammad; the commanders of the ground, air, and naval forces; and the commanders of the air defense.

Senegalese President Arrives in Riyadh 12 Jan

GF121331 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Senegalese President Abdou Diouf arrived in Riyadh this afternoon on an official visit to the Kingdom. Upon arrival at the airport, his excellency was welcomed by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general.

Meets With King Fahd

LD122313 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2110 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 12 Jan (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf held a bilateral meeting this evening at Al-Istiqbal Palace in Al-Nasiriyah.

We recall that the Senegalese president arrived in Riyadh today on an official visit to the Kingdom.

Talks Begin

GF131550 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Excellency Senegalese President Abdou Diouf this afternoon presided over Saudi-Senegalese talks.

The talks were attended on the Saudi side by His Highness Prince Sutlan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general; Muhammad Abu al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; Hisham Nazir, minister of planning; 'Ali al-Sha'ir, minister of information; Muhammad al-Mulham, minister of state, member of the Council of Ministers, and the escorting minister; and 'Abdallah al-Tubayshi, Saudi ambassador to Senegal.

The talks were attended on the Senegalese side by Moustapha Niasse, minister of foreign affairs; Ibrahima Wone, minister of interior; Cheikh Amidou Kane, minister of planning and cooperation; (Osman Seli), minister of state for financial affairs at the National Council [name and title as heard]; and (Amadu Alaji Sham), Senegalese ambassador to the Kingdom.

President Departs

GF141257 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1225 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Medina, 14 Jan (SPA) — Senegalese Presidet Abdou Diouf and the delegation accompanying him left Medina for Djibouti at 1415 today.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Continues Visit

Meets Prince Sultan

JN111736 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1644 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Saudi Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation in Riyadh today. During the meeting, the two sides exchanged viewpoints on the situation in the Middle East and issues of common interest.

Appeals to Al-Qadhdhafi

JN111812 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1621 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpt] In a speech he delivered at the graduation of the Hammam al-Shatt martyrs course for boys and girls in the Al-Kharj area of Saudi Arabia last night, brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] greeted Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He said that King Fahd has agreed to hold an Arab summit to close Arab ranks. He added: I also extend greetings to my brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who said yesterday that he is forgetting Arab differences. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar called on Al-Qadhdhafi to unify the Arab stand. 'Arafat said: I say to him that if there are differences between you and I, I have forgotten all these differences, so let us stand side by side from Saudi Arabia and Oman to Morocco in a unified Arab stand to confront this Israeli-U.S. arrogance which attacked Hammam al-Shatt in Tunis and the nuclear reactor in Iraq. This arrogance is also threatening to attack the positions of our forces in the YAR, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunis, Algeria, Iraq, and Jordan.

In the past, they threatened our camps in southern Lebanon. The Zionists said that their attack on the camps was a reply to the missile rocket operations. I tell them one thing: If they kill Yasir 'Arafat, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], or Abu Shakir [Rafiq al-Natshah] the march will not stop because every time a cadre or leader gets killed our boys and girls carry the banner and continue the march to Jerusalem.

Attends Anniversary Reception

LD120053 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2215 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Jeddah, 11 Jan (SPA) — The PLO office in Jeddah this evening held a reception on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the outbreak of the Palestine revolution under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, deputy governor of Holy Mecca District, and in the presence of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

The reception, which was attended by the secretary general of the Islamic World League, Dr Abdullah Nasif, and by the president of the Islamic Development Bank, Dr Ahmad Muhammad Ali, began with a recitation from the Koran.

Rafiq al-Natshah, PLO representative in the Kingdom, then introduced Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who delivered a speech welcoming His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud ibn Abd al-Muhsin and others present. He reviewed the achievements of the revolution since its inception and said that during 1985, the Palestine revolution had carried out 62 heroic operations. Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] also reviewed the experience of the Palestine revolution in the war of attrition in Tripoli and Sabra and Shatila, stressing the continuation of the revolution in its struggle until victory and the liberation of the occupied Arab land from the tyrant enemy.

Abu 'Ammar also praised the backing the PLO receives from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, people and government, and said that the Palestinians will not forget the positive stances adopted by His Majesty King Fahd ibn Abd al-'Aziz standing by the Palestinian people since the outbreak of their revolution and during the days of the war of attrition which the Palestinian people had waged. He reiterated the determination of the Palestine revolution to continue the struggle against the enemy, which has usurped the land of Palestine, until the liberation of all the occupied territory and until the dispersed Palestinian people return to their homeland.

'Arafat called on Iraq and Iran to halt the war raging between them, and called on Iran to respond to the Islamic and international mediation efforts to end this war, which no one is benefiting from save the enemy who is lying in wait for our Arab and Islamic nation.

Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin and Yasir 'Arafat and the accompanying delegation then left the reception hall with the same warm reception and welcome that they were accorded when they arrived.

Praises King Fahd

LD122309 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2205 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Jeddah, 12 Jan (SPA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat praised the Kingdom's moral and material support for the Palestinian people and the Palestinian cause. He stressed that His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his well-guided government do not spare any effort in supporting the Palestinian cause.

In a statement that will be published tomorrow, Monday, in *AL-BILAD* and *'UKAZ*, 'Arafat stressed that the role of the Kingdom, under the leadership of his majesty, is a leading role and is a model to be followed for the sake of supporting the causes of our Islamic and Arab nations, and that the Kingdom's efforts and good offices for the sake of closing ranks and consolidating Arab and Islamic solidarity are appreciated at all Islamic, Arab, and international levels.

The PLO Executive Committee chairman pointed out that an international peace conference under the supervision of the United Nations, and which is supported by the Islamic countries, would lead to positive results toward reaching the principles on which any solution for the Palestinian issue should be based.

Yasir 'Arafat pointed out that special circumstances were the reason for postponing his meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. He expressed his hope that the meeting will take place soon in order to discuss all current developments in the Palestinian issue in particular, and developments in the Arab region in general.

'Arafat recalled that contacts and consultations currently are being made for holding a PNC meeting, pointing out that patience in holding it would enable positive and constructive results to be reached for the benefit of the Palestinian cause and Palestinian people.

French Navy Chief Arrives for Official Visit

GF101930 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] General (Yvan Hart), commander of the French naval forces, arrived in Riyadh today on an official visit to the Kingdom. He will view the Saudi naval forces and will meet with a number of officials.

He was received at King Khalid International Airport by Navy Major General Talal al-Mufdi, commander of the Royal Saudi Naval Forces.

Meets Defense Minister

GF111600 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpt] His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, today received in his office at the ministry General (Yvan Hart), commander of the French naval forces.

Prince Sultan Receives U.S. Senator Goldwater

GF121727 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1430 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Jan (SPA) — His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, received at his house today Barry Goldwater, member of the U.S. Senate and chairman of the U.S. Senate's Armed Services Committee, who is currently visiting the Kingdom. During the meeting, relations between the Kingdom and the United States were reviewed and views on issues of mutual interest were exchanged.

Walter Cutler, U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom, attended the audience.

Defense Minister, U.S. Military Official Meet

GF111240 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, received in his office at the ministry today Lieutenant General (Highbury), commander of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, who is currently visiting the Kingdom.

During the meeting, which was attended by Lieutenant Colonel Sa'd al-Rumayh, acting director general of the Military Works; and Walter Cutler, U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom, both sides discussed technical cooperation between the General Directorate of Military Works at the Ministry of Defense and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Defense Minister, U.S. Commander Discuss Cooperation

GF141513 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1320 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 14 Jan (SPA) — Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general, today received Lieutenant General George Crist, U.S. commander of the Central Command [title as received] who is currently visiting the Kingdom. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral military cooperation. The meeting was attended by Staff Lieutenant General Muhammad al-Hammad and Walter Kitler, U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom.

Later, Staff Lieutenant General Muhammad al-Hammad received Lt Gen George Crist and discussed with him aspects of military relations between the Saudi Defense Ministry and the U.S. Department of Defense. Staff Major General Sa'd al-Muwayna, commander of Armed Forces operations, attended the meeting.

Iranian Official Arrives for Minor Pilgrimage

GF140628 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Mojtaba Mir-Mehdi, Iranian deputy minister for legal and parliamentary affairs, arrived in Jeddah yesterday to perform the minor pilgrimage. He was received at the airport by Salim Sumbul, director general of a Foreign Ministry branch and of protocol in the western region.

Crown Prince Returns Home From Abroad

GF132008 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1855 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 13 Jan (SPA) — With God's protection and care, His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, arrived at King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh at 2100 today, returning from a trip abroad.

Hospitalized With Cold

GF141653 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1545 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 14 Jan (SPA) — The Royal Court has issued the following statement:

Following his return [from a trip abroad], His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, was admitted to the King Faysal specialized hospital to receive normal medical treatment for a slight cold. May God protect his royal highness. We wish him continued good health.

UAE

Libyan Bank Official Arrives in Abu Dhabi

GF140439 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2120 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Jan (WAKH) — Salim Mas'ud Juwayli, deputy governor of the Libyan central bank, arrived in Abu Dhabi this evening on an official visit to the UAE. Upon his arrival, the Libyan official said that he will hold talks with the officials of the UAE central bank and the Arab monetary fund on cooperation in banking between the two sides.

Discuss Assets Freeze

GF141435 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1340 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Jan (WAKH) — 'Abd al-Malik al-Hamra, governor of UAE Central Bank, met here today with Salim Juwayli, deputy governor of the Libyan Central Bank, who is currently visiting the UAE as part of his tour of a number of the region's states.

During the meeting, attended by Muhammad ibn Sultan al-Zahiri, deputy governor of UAE Central Bank, views were exchanged on a number of Arab banking and monetary issues in general and on bilateral cooperation in particular.

Following the meeting, Salim Juwayli described the decision of U.S. President Reagan to freeze Libyan assets in the United Satates as illegal and set on an incorrect basis. He pointed out that the concerned sides in Libya are currently studying the U.S. decision from all sides to define the size of frozen Libyan assets, which in any case are not that substantial.

He stated that the people's congresses in Libya are the final decision-makers in this matter and that his country is conducting continuous consultations with Arab central banks.

In this regard, he lauded the UAE's clear stand supporting Arab causes and opposing foreign threats to any Arab country.

Visiting Indian Minister on Gulf Mediation Efforts

GF131210 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Indian External Affairs Minister Baliram Bhagat has confirmed that there is no new initiative by the Nonaligned Movement to end the Iraq-Iran war.

He said that he discussed with the Iranian officials the issues connected with the Iraq-Iran war, regional issues, and Indian-Pakistani relations.

In a statement published by the newspaper *AL-BAYAN*, he added that he informed the Iranian officials of the stand of India, in its capacity as the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, which calls for ending the Iraq-Iran war at the earliest possible date in order to preserve the region's security and stability on the basis of adherence to international law, good-neighborly relations, and the settlement of disagreements through a peaceful dialogue. He pointed out that his country maintains its neutrality with regard to the war.

The Indian minister said that his country is trying to discuss the issue of the latest escalation of tension in Libyan-U.S. relations within the Nonaligned Movement's Coordination Committee.

He said that his current 1-day visit to the UAE, which began yesterday, is within his current tour of the region.

He will also visit Kuwait and Bahrain in order to discuss bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

British Defense Staff Chief Arrives in Abu Dhabi

GF141510 Doha QNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Jan (QNA) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, received this afternoon Fleet Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, chief of the British Defense Staff, who is currently visiting Abu Dhabi.

During the meeting they reviewed issues of mutual interest and the situation in the region in general, in addition to the means of strengthening cooperation between the two countries.

The chief of the British Defense Staff arrived in Abu Dhabi earlier today from Riyadh for a 3-day visit to the UAE as part of his tour to a number of the region's countries.

YAR

President Receives USSR Ambassador, Message

JN151214 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the People's General Congress, has received in his office in Ta'izz His Excellency Anatoliy Filev, the Soviet ambassador to our country, who conveyed a message from the Soviet leaders dealing with situation in the Yemeni arena.

President Receives Telephone Call From Al-Qadhdhafi

GF150448 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, last night received a telephone call from his brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Libyan revolution.

SABA' has learned that during the telephone conversation, they discussed developments in the Arab arena.

British Minister Concludes Visit, Departs

GF101741 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Timothy Raison, British minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and minister for overseas development, left Sanaa today following a 4-day visit to the YAR. During the visit he held talks with a number of brother officials dealing with the means to develop relations between our country and the United Kingdom.

The British minister described his visit to our country and his talks with the brother officials with whom he met as successful and fruitful. He stated that he discussed with them the ways to develop bilateral relations in various fields. He pointed out that he visited a number of provinces and viewed development projects which have been carried out and are being carried out in cooperation with the United Kingdom.

In conclusion, he expressed thanks for the hospitality and warm welcome he was accorded during his visit to the YAR.

He was seen off by Brother Muhammad Khadim al-Wajih, minister of finance; David Nathan [name as heard], British ambassador in Sanaa; and a representative of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry.

Reportage on Visit of Italian Prime Minister

Arrives in Cairo

NC141229 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA) — Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi arrived in Cairo at noon today on a 4-hour visit to Egypt, during which he will meet with President Husni Mubarak.

He was met at Cairo Airport by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, other ministers, and high-ranking officials. He then flew by helicopter to Al-Qubbah Palace where he will have a meeting with President Mubarak.

An official reception was accorded to the Italian prime minister on his arrival at Cairo Airport. He reviewed a guard of honor and a band played the Italian and Egyptian national anthems.

Holds Talks With Mubarak

NC141550 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak and Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi held talks at the business lunch hosted by President Mubarak for the Italian prime minister and his delegation.

The business lunch followed the 2-hour closed session of talks between President Mubarak and Bettino Craxi. The banquet was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, and the prime minister's deputies.

Also attending were the heads of the following ministries: petroleum, interior, information, economy and foreign trade, tourism and civil aviation, and health. Also in attendance were ministers of state for war production, and for the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council; Dr 'Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; Dr Mamduh al-Biltagi, Public Information Authority chairman; and Ambassadors Muhammad Wafa' Hijazi and 'Ala' Khayrat. On the Italian side Craxi's delegation attended the banquet.

Supports Conference on Mideast

NC141559 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1432 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA) — Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi lauded Egypt's foreign policy, noting that Egypt is playing a major role in the Middle East. In a statement he made today, Craxi said that underlying terrorist operations in the Middle East is a desire to impede any progress in the peace process. Therefore, Italy wishes to promote cooperation among all the countries that wish to agree on this process. Such cooperation ultimately will isolate all those who practice terrorism.

In his statement, Mr Craxi proposed an international conference, comprising all the parties and the states concerned with peace in the Middle East.

Holds Press Conference, Departs

NC141659 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA) — Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi held a press conference at Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace at the end of his 4-hour visit to Cairo. President Mubarak saw the Italian guest off before the news conference. The Italian prime minister delivered a speech, and then replied to journalists' questions. The text of Mr Craxi's speech follows:

I made a quick visit to Cairo which was, nevertheless, intensive, beneficial, and very significant. It was mainly a visit of friendship, but it also reflected the importance and the vigor of relations between Egypt and Italy. The visit also included political consultations at a time when the Mediterranean is the scene of acute tension and anxiety.

We had an in-depth exchange of views with President Mubarak. The Egyptian and Italian Governments have identical views on important issues. We are mainly concerned with peace and with terrorism which constitutes a threat, an obstacle, and a hazard to the future of peace in the area.

As two friendly countries, we, together with other friendly countries, are bent on fighting terrorism. We seek to protect ourselves against terrorism and to seek out those who protect and motivate terrorists. We are bent on this.

Of course, we must be thoughtful in this pursuit. We are searching for the causes of terrorism and the soil that fosters it. We must remove these causes by analyzing them and subsequently finding balanced and urgent solutions. In order to do this, we must respect the rights of peoples and states and must solve the Palestinian issue. This is the responsibility of the world, the major powers, and concerned states. This conflict must be resolved.

Since the future is obscure and the situation difficult, we must mobilize all our efforts and those made by those countries of goodwill in order to rectify this situation. Inaction does not bring about a better situation, but a more hazardous one.

President Mubarak and I have stressed the importance of exchanges and consultations, particularly among the friends who realize the seriousness of this situation. The time has come for all of us to work together and move in the right direction.

The Italian prime minister then answered the reporters' questions.

Asked about the serious conditions currently prevailing in the region and the possibility of giving momentum to the peace process, Craxi said: The situation is always under one's control. The more we rally together, the more easily we overcome the dangers. With goodwill, we can push forward the peace process.

Asked whether the difficulties are represented by the West or by the Arabs, the Italian prime minister said: Difficulties exist on both sides, but inaction remains the main threat.

In response to another question on whether improving relations with Israel will activate the peace initiatives, Craxi said that Egypt has greatly contributed in giving impetus to the move toward peace, and that it is proceeding on the right track.

After the press conference, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, saw off the Italian guest at Cairo Airport.

Interviewed on Terrorism, Libya

NC150820 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (MENA) — Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi has stressed that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement constituted an important and constructive step forward in the Middle East problem.

He said: So far, we consider the agreement to be an important factor. It should be taken into consideration in other possible initiatives, such as the international conference sought by more than one party.

In an interview with *AL-AHRAM* published today, Craxi touched on the issue of terrorism. He said: We are most concerned about the increasing phenomenon of terrorism, which must be confronted decisively. We have to take stringent internal measures, but we should also support cooperation at the international level among all those countries which are determined to deal with this phenomenon.

Regarding Italian-Libyan relations, Bettino Craxi said that his country believes that the United States has taken a correct and wise decision by not carrying out a military operation against Libya.

He added: We are certain, however, that we must look toward intensifying the efforts for peace in the Middle East if we want to frustrate terrorism. I made this very clear in the reply we sent to President Ronald Reagan a few days ago.

Mubarak Receives Defense Adviser, Air Defense Chief

NC141632 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak today received the adviser to the defense minister, Lieutenant General al-Sayyid Hamdi, and Air Defense Commander Major General 'Adil Khalil.

President Receives Abu Ghazalah, Al-'Urabi 14 Jan

NC141303 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, and Chief of Staff Lieutenant General 'Ibrahim 'Abd al-Ghafur al-'Urabi at Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace at noon today.

U.S. Defense Department Official Arrives in Cairo

NC142214 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1825 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA) — U.S. Department of Defense Under Secretary Landstone [name as received], arrived in Cairo this evening on a 4-day visit to Egypt. Landstone will hold talks with senior officials at the Ministry of War Production.

Al-Mahjub Confers With New Zealand Counterpart

NC141809 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA) — People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub today received Gerald Wool, the speaker of the New Zealand House of Representatives, who is currently visiting here.

During the session, the New Zealand official said that Egypt is playing a major and effective role in sustaining and promoting the Middle East peace process. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, he said, is a turning point in the course of the peace efforts in the region. Gerald Wool also hailed the Egyptian and Jordanian drive for peace in the area. The New Zealand official said that he will urge the Israeli Labor Party to take positive and rapid measures to bring peace to the region and to avoid the recurrence of terrorist acts. Gerald Wool also emphasized the need to hold parliamentary and diplomatic meetings in order to inform the public of the truth about the Middle East conflict in general and the Palestinian problem in particular.

Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub stressed Egypt's continued dedication to the establishment of peace in the Middle East. He said that peaceful means can achieve what war cannot. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreemnt, Al-Mahjub said, is a first step toward peace negotiations within an international conference to be attended by Jordan, the PLO, and other concerned parties. The Egyptian People's Assembly speaker said that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat is opposed to terrorism and has denounced it. Solving the Palestinian problem will help establish a just peace in the Middle East, Al-Mahjub said.

The session was attended by Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the People's Assembly Affairs Committee; Kamal Henri Abadir, chairman of the Assembly's Defense Committee; and Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Socialist Labor Party.

Investigation of 41 Religious Extremists Concluded

NC150851 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* reports today that the state security prosecution has concluded investigations into three extremist religious groups, 41 members of which were recently arrested. Each of the groups' leaders had claimed to be a prophet and the awaited mahdi.

Members of two of these groups were arrested in Cairo and members of the third in Aswan. The paper says that their moral behavior was deviant and that they propagated their distorted Islamic ideas among the masses.

The state security prosecution ordered that members of two groups be held in custody for further investigation.

The members of the third group were detained for examination of their morals after it became clear that both male and female members of the group pursued abnormal practices. Their ideas and opinions were referred to Al-Azhar for an opinion.

Decision on Khatir Autopsy Appeal Postponed

NC141752 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1610 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jan (MENA) — The Cairo court of appeals for urgent cases today decided to postpone its consideration of the appeal submitted by the government cases administration against the decision to order a second autopsy on Sulayman Khatir, until tomorrow, Wednesday.

The postponement was made in order to enable the defense to read a full account of the decision.

The court also decided to remove Mr Muhammad Nagib Hasan al-Mahdi, a member of the court's assisting board, from the case, due to the fact that his father, lawyer Hasan al-Mahdi, is one of the defense attorneys in the case.

The Cairo court for urgent cases had issued a ruling last Thursday ordering a second autopsy. The government cases administration then submitted its appeal.

AL-AHRAM Comments on Israel's Decision on Tabah

NC150630 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 15 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Tabah Problem and the Peace Process", the editorial in today's *AL-AHRAM* says: The reported agreement by the Israeli Government to refer the Tabah problem to arbitration appears to be a positive step that could, if the intentions are good, affect the peace process and move it a stage forward. It could be an indication that logic has prevailed, taking into account how sensitive this issue is for Egypt and the importance it has in this country.

AL-AHRAM goes on to say: As far as the Egyptian people are concerned, Tabah is not merely a square kilometer of sand, as some Israelis are saying. For all Egyptians, it is a question of national soil. It is also a question of the sincerity of Israel's declarations about its desire for peace, and what kind of peace it wants. Peace, to Egyptians, is a single, indivisible concept, over which there can be no bargaining. It must be just, and must not infringe on sovereignty, dignity, or the national soil.

AL-AKHBAR on Israeli Attempts To Enter Mosque

NC150802 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0710 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (MENA) — *AL-AKHBAR* paper today affirms that there is an evil Israeli plan which is gradually being implemented to empty the Old City of Jerusalem of its Arab inhabitants and to declare it a Jewish city.

In its editorial, the paper says that Israel is using security as an excuse to demolish the city, expel its Arab inhabitants, and declare it a 100 percent Jewish city, after Israeli laws have failed to annex Jerusalem and subdue the Palestinian people's resistance.

As evidence of this, the paper notes the repeated attempts by members of the Israeli Knesset to enter the Al-Aqsa Mosque forcibly in bigoted defiance of the feelings of Muslims and Arabs in Jerusalem, and disrespect of their holy places.

Concluding its editorial, *AL-AKHBAR* stresses that Jerusalem will remain Arab and that repression, violence, and terrorism will only lead to more steadfastness and resistance.

AL-AKHBAR Comments on ICO Final Resolutions

NC120745 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 12 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-AKHBAR* today comments on the resolutions passed by the recent ICO conference in Fes. The paper says that these resolutions are a condemnation of Israel's belligerence and of the anti-Palestinian position of the United States. *AL-AKHBAR* also notes that the resolutions made no mention of the Iraq-Iran war. A 7-hour final session failed to bring about agreement on this issue.

AL-AKHBAR says that the ICO resolutions stressed that Israel should withdraw from the occupied Arab land and that peace in the Middle East could only be achieved through a UN-sponsored international conference in which the PLO must participate. The ICO resolutions, the paper adds, constitute renewed condemnation of Israel's practices. The ICO reflects the power of the Islamic world, which is inhabited by half the population of the globe. The paper concludes by calling on the Islamic countries to work together for the implementation of the ICO resolutions.

Communique on 13 Jan Khark Raid, Other Actions

JN141721 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Communique No. 2,084 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In order to defeat the suspect, aggressive policy of the Iranian tyrant clique and defend our land and principles, our brave Armed Forces are continuing to deal violent blows to this misguided clique until it opts for justice and heeds the call for peace.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. With their courageous activities, our brave Iraqi eagles are daily expressing their ability to destroy all the material means the Khomeyniites are employing in their aggression against our country. At 1900 yesterday, and in a successful raid, our eagles dealt another blow to Khark Island installations, setting their targets ablaze. Having carried out their mission accurately and efficiently, our eagles returned to the homeland in God's care.

2. Our forward formations in the East Al-Basrah oeprational sector under the III Army Corps opened artillery and tank fire on enemy positions, gun emplacements, and vehicles, scoring effective hits on their targets. They destroyed eight infantry positions and one 106mm gun, burned one ammunition dump, and set other enemy positions on fire. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties.

3. One of our units in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps directed an effective blow to enemy units opposite our forces. One enemy raft was completely destroyed and one ammunition dump was burned.

4. Two infantry positions and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the central operational sector under the II Army corps and one medium caliber machinegun position was destroyed and its occupants were killed in the VII Army Corps sector.

5. Two groups of enemy personnel attempted to advance toward our forward units in the northern operational sector under the V Army Corps. Our brave fighters confronted them and forced them to flee.

6. The rancorous enemy forces shelled Al-'Uzayr and Mandali suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 14 January 1986

Oil Minister Receives Maltese Industry Minister

JN141633 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi received Maltese Industry Minister Karmenu Vela and his delegation today. They discussed the prospects for economic and technical cooperation and ways to develop it as well as the date of the meeting of the Iraqi-Maltese joint committee for economic, technical, and scientific cooperation scheduled to be held in Malta this year. The meeting was attended by the director general of the foreign relations and investments department in the ministry and the Maltese charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

Commander in Chief Receives U.S. Congressman

JN131443 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Amman, 13 Jan (PETRA) — Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, today at noon received U.S. Congressman John Miller, who is currently visiting Jordan, at the General Command. Attending the meeting were the chief of staff, Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, the U.S. charge d'affaires, and the U.S. military attache in Amman.

Meeting With Senate President

JN131549 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Amman, 13 Jan (PETRA) — Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi has asserted that the Palestine question is the core of the Middle East conflict. He pointed out that the Jordanian stand on the solution of the question stems from constant principles, foremost among them Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, especially Jerusalem, as well as the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and their right to self-determination on their homeland's soil.

On receiving U.S. House of Representatives member John Miller today, the Senate president said that Jordan under His Majesty King Husayn called for a practical and realistic formula to achieve a just, comprehenisve peace in the region through an international conference to be attended by all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, that is, the Palestinian people's legitimate representative, in addition to the five permanent UN Security Council member states. He added that the United States, in its capacity as a superpower, is asked to shoulder its international responsibilities to the Palestine question and to play a balanced and just role in order to curb the inhuman Israeli practices in the occupied territories and to help the region avoid the manifestations of desperation and extremism resulting from the failure to achieve a just, lasting solution to the Palestine question.

Al-Lawzi also reviewed the march of democratic life in Jordan, which was obstructed for 10 years due to the Israeli occupation of the West Bank. He asserted that Jordan endeavored to preserve its democratic institutions despite these circumstances.

Prince Hasan Receives U.S. Military Delegation

JN141928 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpts] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received in his office this evening General William Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, who is currently visiting Jordan. The meeting was attended by General Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the U.S. charge d'affaires.

Gen Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received Gen William Crowe in his office this evening. The meeting was attended by the chief of staff, a number of his aides, the Jordanian military attache in Washington, the U.S. charge d'affaires, the U.S. military attache in Amman, and the delegation accompanying the guest. Gen Crowe and his delegation listened to a military briefing on the development of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

The U.S. chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff arrived in Amman this afternoon leading a military delegation on an official visit to Jordan during which he will meet with a number of officials and visit a number of military sites. He was received upon arrival at the Amman military airport by Gen Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, the chief of staff, his aides for operations and training, the inspector general of the Armed Forces, the U.S. charge d'affaires, the U.S. military attache in Amman, and a number of senior officers.

Prime Minister Receives French Party Official

JN131319 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office this morning Michel Rocard, leader of the moderate wing in the French Socialist Party. During the meeting they reviewed the current political situation in the region, particularly relating to the Middle East problem and what France can do to support the just, comprehensive peace process in the region.

Interior Minister on 'Solutions' With Syria

JN141931 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Jordanian Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid recently visited Damascus and held talks with Syrian officials on bilateral relations. This visit assumed special importance because security issues have for past years formed the main bone of contention between the two countries. We asked the Jordanian minister about the most important results of his talks in Damascus.

[Begin recording] [Al-Kayid] My visit to Syria was in response to a kind invitation from Syrian Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash. The main aim of the visit was to discuss security problems between the two countries. These problems were discussed and we reached solutions for many problems, some of which are:

1. Simplifying entry procedures at border posts and handling all problems at these posts.

2. Cooperating through direct contacts with competent organs in the fields of security, drug trafficking, and pursuit of criminals.

3. Dealing with any other security issues which might arise between the two countries by deferring it to governors of border areas. On our side will be the governors of Irbid and al-Mafrq and on the Syrian side the governors of Dar'a and Al-Suwayda'. The governors will be entrusted with solving these problems.

Other issues were also discussed, all of which can go under the heading of security problems.

[Na'im] Your Excellency, did you reach agreement on the fate of Syrian opposition elements who sought or might seek asylum in Jordan?

[Al-Kayid] This issue was discussed by both sides. The Syrians have a number of Jordanians who were detained or convicted for political ressons. Jordan also has a number of prisoners. However, discussion on this issue was postponed following more study and consultation. This problem in my opinion requires a political decision.

[Na'im] How do you evaluate Syrian-Jordanian relations today?

[Al-Kayid] Following the historic meeting between his majesty the king and His Excellency Strugger President Hafiz al-Asad, I can say that issues returned to normal, to their original position. We discussed all issues in a spirit of cordiality and genuine brotherhood, in the spirit of genuine Arab solidarity. This was the natural result of the meeting between the two great leaders. I can assert that the road is now clear and that many obstacles and hindrances have been removed. Many snags were removed between us and Syria.

[Na'im] In your opinion, what are the remaining snags in your relations with Syria?

[Al-Kayid] The issues concerning political detainees in Syria and in Jordan. This issue is still under consideration. In my opinion, it requires a political decision and further study because there are people who were convicted. They are not under interrogation. Had their problem been one of interrogation, it would have been solved very easily, but convictions cannot be solved easily.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Editorial Views PDRY Incidents

JN141012 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
14 Jan 86 pp 1,16

[Editorial: "Have They Butchered Democracy, Or Has It Committed Suicide?"]

[Text] The cause of democracy in the Arab World is "Intricate and inscrutable." During the past half century, this cause has been consecrated by too much blood, and we do not know if this bloodshed has been for the purpose of preserving democracy, butchering it, or preventing it from committing suicide.

What has happened in South Yemen has brought forth this most important, cherished cause for discussion once again. Those concerned about democracy have labored hard to try to find where the fault lies. They ask: Is the fault with us, who are new to democracy, or is it inherent in democracy itself? The fault cannot possibly be inherent in democracy, because hundreds of firmly established democracies have managed to survive without the shedding of a single drop of blood.

The South Yemen experient with its national and pan-Arab dimensions and concepts of economic, social, and agricultural reforms has been accompanied by fears and misgivings, which is why we are concerned. It is inconceivable for this unique, distinguished experiment to resist and struggle in an atmosphere that is immersed in backwardness, divisions, and feudalism and in an environment that fears change and modernization.

This explains the border dispute that erupted with North Yemen in 1979. That dispute was in fact an attempt to abort the Aden experiment on the basis that it constituted a new development, portending challenge and change in the entire environment.

But for the experiment to start consuming itself from within by rekindling bloody conflicts and splitting into different policies and trends — left, right, center, left of center, and right of center — and then ending in bloodshed, this means to us the beginning of the end of the big lie that was carried to us by those who were directly involved with this experiment.

The South Yemen incident, and before that the series of coups that beset us in the 50's and 60's when we were told that they came about to correct courses or stop deviations in order to confront the challenges, attacks, and onslaughts of colonialism and imperialism, have only brought us setbacks and disasters and enabled our enemies to invade and occupy us.

No matter what the reasons are or the forces behind the bloody incidents in Aden, it has now been proven that in its broad meanings, democracy is consciousness, good conduct, awareness, and responsibility, and that these things are not acquired by legislative decree or by the rifle.

Editorial: Resistance Must Come From 'Inside'

JN121004 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
12 Jan 86 pp 1, 17

[Editoriial: "Resistance Can Only Be Carried Out Inside"]

[Text] The struggle and daily fighting against the enemy in the occupied territories is a basic principle of militant pan-Arab action. This is what we saw in Lebanon and observed in Algeria and the SRV where struggle succeeded in forcing the aggressive usurper and occupier to take into account the resistance on the military, political, and even historical levels. The aggressor and occupier could not avoid this. Our people's uprising in Nabulus, Jerusalem, and Al-Aqsa and their strong and resolute confrontation of the occupier restored our Palestinian people and their resistance to the map of political events despite attempts to obliterate their cause as people and land.

What happened in Nabulus yesterday, even though it was a limited action, and what happened before that in holy Jerusalem represent a continuing rejection of dealing with the occupier despite all the luring and terrorizing attempts and the foolish attempts of those who call for the fait accompli policy, coexistence, and normalization. The Nabulus incident is a basic return to the spirit of resistance and a comprehensive national and pan-Arab reply to the Zionist onslaught against our homeland during these dark Arab times which cause some to pant after any solution. Ultimately it is an assertion that our struggle is a struggle over land, existence, people, identity, and history which we and our future generations have to shoulder. It will never be anything else.

We are speaking about our people's resistance inside toward regaining their land and rights and showing things as they really are in order to increase the anger of our enemy because under no circumstances can we ignore or neglect this incident to please the enemies or our history. We say the resistance and strugge can only be carried out inside the occupied land.

AL-RA'Y Scorns U.S. Call for Sanctions on Syria

JN110748 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Jan 86 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "They Have Not Forgotten Syria"?]

[Text] In a blatant threat, Robert Oakley, director of the office for counterterrorism at the U.S. State Department, has announced that the United States has not forgotten Syria and that it may take boycott measures against it, as with Libya, on the pretext that it is also involved in supporting terrorism. This new threat not only exposes the evil U.S. intentions against Syria, but also asserts these intentions against the entire Arab nation. This new threat also shows that the U.S. terrorist scheme to impose hegemony over the region and to contain the Arab will is being accelerated and pushed forward as if in a race with time.

After U.S. policy failed to provoke outrage against Syria through the Syrian missile issue which it fabricated together with Israel, this same policy tried to blackmail Syria through the issue of combtting terrorism, which U.S. officials insincerely claim to adopt. Fraternal Syria is not a center of terrorism, but a dear Arab bastion. It is time the Americans held their tongues and took their hands off the area after the tragedies they caused.

The Arab leaders are called upon more than before to convene an urgent Arab summit to take measures that abort U.S. blackmail against Libya and Syria. They must embark on a united Arab march that confronts the evil schemes and leads a real Arab struggle to regain usurped rights and establish a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

Al-Jumayyil Returns From Damascus Summit

NC141618 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpt] President Amin al-Jumayyil and his delegation arrived at Al-Qulay'at Air Base at 1630 — that is, around half an hour ago — on a Middle East Airlines flight. Receiving him at Al-Qulay'at airport were Joseph al-Hashim, minister of post and telecommunications; General Michel Awn, Army commander; Brigadier General Ibrahim al-Haj, Air Force commander; Dr Jamil Ni'mah, director general of public security; Colonel Simon Qassis, Army intelligence director; Colonel Na'im Farah, northern military area commander; and Major Samir (Hubbush), Al-Qulay'at Air Base commander. Under heavy rainfall, President al-Jumayyil reviewed an Army battalion and a Syrian unit working in the north.

After a brief rest, President al-Jumayyil and his delegation left for Bikfayya by air.

Tripartite Committee on Attempt To 'Torpedo' Accord

NC150710 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Tripartite committee sources have described President al-Jumayyil's proposals at the summit talks in Damascus as a new attempt to torpedo the agreement, particularly those parts that pertain to the ending of the state of war, the special relations between Lebanon and Syria, the elimination of political sectarianism, the ministerial council, and the powers of the president of the republic.

The sources said that Damascus' efforts with President al-Jumayyil have not succeeded in salvaging what might have been salvaged. The sources say that the reason for this is the fact that President al-Jumayyil's proposals left no room for bargaining. He submitted counter-proposals to certain articles of the agreement, including those articles which were based on the policy statement of the present government.

The sources said that President al-Jumayyil had proposed that the implementation of the agreement should not take place during his term of office, but should be delayed until the end of his term. The present government will refer the agreement to the Chamber of Deputies. The president has no objection to the formation of a new cabinet once the agreement has been approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

The committee sources stated: As signatories to the agreement, we consider President al-Jumayyil's position to be negative vis-a-vis the issues of ending the state of war and embarking on political reforms. We are holding consultations with our allies on ways of putting the agreement into effect. We have already agreed on a timetable for implementing the agreement, while taking the president's views into consideration. However, the country cannot wait indefinitely for the president to be ready to implement the agreement.

The sources noted that Ministers Birri and Junblatt will consult with Speaker al-Husayni, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Minister Salim al-Huss, and other leaders. Hubayqah will undertake similar discussions. The sources said that the signatories of the agreement think that if efforts to reach an understanding with President al-Jumayyil fail, they will go ahead and implement the agreement according to an executive program which they have agreed upon.

Tripartite Representatives Go to Damascus 14 Jan

NC141224 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Tripartite committee members Michel Samahah, Muhammad Baydun, Akram Shuhayyib, and Marawan Hamadah left for Damascus at 1030 today. Former Minister Michel al-Murr also went to Damascus to meet with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. This morning, Khaddam telephoned Minister Nabih Birri to discuss the Lebanese-Syrian summit and the tripartite agreement. Birri then telephoned Walid Junblatt.

Birri, Junblatt View Response to 'Reneging' on Accord

NC151244 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] A meeting was held in the house of Minister Walid Junblatt in West Beirut at noon today. The meeting was attended by Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, Muhammad Baydun, former Minister Marwan Hamadah, and Staff Major General Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham. The participants studied ways to respond to the reneging on the [tripartite] agreement.

Reaffirm Support for Accord

NC151303 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt held a meeting today at the latter's house in Beirut. Also present were Army Chief of Staff Major General Mahmud Abu Dargham, Marwan Hamadah, Muhammad Baydun, and a number of political and military officers from the Progressive Socialist Party and the Amal Movement. During the meeting, the participants reviewed the latest developments in order to coordinate their positions. Birri and Junblatt reasserted their adherence to the contents of the tripartite agreement and their determination to safeguard it.

Bishop al-Hilu Appeals for End to Fighting

NC151104 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Statement by Bishop Ibrahim al-Hulu, the apostolic administrator of the Maronite Patriarchate in Lebanon, issued after a meeting with several Maronite bishops and abbots in Bkirki on 15 January — read by announcer]

[Text] The fighting in the eastern areas which broke out the day before yesterday, subsided following the intervention of the

Army, but resumed in a ferocious manner this morning. This is totally unjustifable. Let the combatants and all those who carry arms understand that their weapons, as they have repeatedly declared, are for self-defense and for the defense of values which they always boast that they are protecting and safeguarding, and not for killing each other. Consequently, none of them has the right to turn his weapons against the other, whatever the reasons or motives may be. Let them also understand that the lives, livelihood, and interests of their brothers in religion and nationality are not their own property to treat as they wish.

Therefore, we appeal to all leaders and members in the strongest terms and from the depth of our hearts, from our position of responsibility, and with all the love we harbor for them and for everyone else, to immediately stop fighting, spare the blood of children, old people, men, and women, and respect the dignity of man and his right to life wherever he may be. Have not the woes of the past 11 years, with their tragedies and losses, been enough? Let them remember that the judgment of future generations and history on them will be like God's judgment on Cain, the murderer of his brother, which was wrath and indignation. Let them also recall, if they are true Christians as they claim to be, that the principles of Christ have never allowed killing, particularly the killing of innocent, unarmed, and peaceful people. The principles of Christ have always been and will continue to be those of love.

Karamah Urges Rallying Around 'Legitimate' Leadership

NC151226 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Dr Elie Karamah, leader of the Lebanese Phalangist Party, has addressed an appeal to the Phalangists and the comrades in the Lebanese Forces calling on them to rally around the legitimate leadership of the Phalangist Party and carry on the struggle. The appeal says: In this crucial stage in the life of the homeland and in the midst of the dangers threatening us from every direction — dangers which are about to destroy Lebanon as a homeland, as well as its heritage and past, present, and future history — I address an appeal to all Phalangists of Pierre al-Jumayyil's persuasion. I appeal to them to rally around the legitimate leadership of the Phalangist Party, as they have been accustomed to doing in all difficult circumstances, and to support the legitimate forces of the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces. These legitimate forces have vowed to serve Lebanon — the Lebanon of freedom and humanity — in its battle against the group which reneged on the cause and the Lebanese will.

I call upon you to adhere to the Phalangist Party's ideals and true spirit, defend the party's dignity and historic legitimacy, and safeguard the freedom of Lebanese society, whose existence is meaningless without this freedom. I also appeal to the group which unjustly reneged on the party's will to return to the party those institutions which it seized by force, above all the Voice of Lebanon radio, the *AL-'AMAL* newspaper, and others. These institutions should resume their national and party duties in the service of the cause.

I also appeal to the conscience of those comrades who have been misled to act immediately in the spirit of this appeal and to spare innocent blood. They should return to the umbrella of the party, which still considers them as belonging to its ranks. Their return will be like the return of the prodigal son. We will then resume the march together under the flag of the Phalangist Party, entitled to take pride in belonging to it — free, dignified, and honest Phalangists who serve a free, dignified, autonomous, and sovereign lebanon.

Abu Nadir Appeals to Combatants to Cease Fire

NC151205 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1046 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Statement by former Lebanese Forces commander Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir — live]

[Text] I am here today to address my comrades in struggle and in resistance. The man who is speaking to you now at one time gave up everything in order to prevent what is now taking place. I am speaking to you in the name of the 5,000 martyrs, whose praise we always sing and whose names we mention on every occasion. I am speaking to you in the name of all the men who have fallen today, dead or wounded. I am speaking to you in the name of our kinfolk, who are now waiting in fear for our fate and the destiny of our entire community.

We are now in dire need of each of our comrades and youths. I appeal to these youths to heed their consciences before firing their rifles and pulling the triggers. It is necessary that each of us gives up some of his dignity and sacrifices his pride. Everyone in authority must speak to all the youths under him quietly and calmly. We are committing suicide. Suicide is not allowed, not allowed, not allowed. We are not lovers of war nor are we seeking advancement.

Everyone is asked to be quiet and calm. I appeal to all commanders of barracks to stay in their barracks and cease firing. I appeal to everyone to remain where he is. Let the political leadership take charge again. Let us work under the umbrella as before. Once more I appeal to every comrade to give way a little, because we must not massacre each other. We must not line up our young men against the wall and shoot them. We rejected these things in the past and we reject them now. Therefore, there must be a complete cease-fire. Everyone is asked to tell those responsible for them and all those in authority must tell their young men that we want to stop and wait where we are, because we cannot keep going on like this. At the same time, everyone in authority must understand that the Christian community comes before any personal consideration, any organization, or any issue.

For this reason, comrades, I have come here to appeal to you to speak to each other calmly. We must find some way of stopping this suicide. No one can be allowed to do what he wishes or get carried away by slogans. After all our suffering, evacuations, and fighting we must not become prey to whoever seeks to control our cause, community, and area. This cannot be allowed because we are now faced with fateful deadlines. Our sons and grandsons may in the future suffer for what we are doing today. Thus, it is of paramount importance for us to heed our consciences. There are now two things that I shall ask you to do:

1. To cease firing. I am asking everyone who is now involved in the fighting to stay where he is and be quiet. Everyone must try to make every armed man stop shooting. This cannot go on. We must and will find a solution. Thus, comrades, I repeat, we must keep calm, follow our consciences, be rational, and find a solution. A solution is possible. We must all give up something. We want things to return to what they were before, or even better.

2. All villages, every parish priest, and everyone who is near a church are required to ring the bell. Everyone must go to a nearby church and ring the bell to show that we reject suicide, shooting at our brothers and comrades, or a continuation of this situation. Therefore, I tell you once more that Bashir al-Jumayyil is alive in our hearts and we must become better than we were before. Long live Lebanon!

Fighting Breaks Out in East Beirut 15 Jan

NC150551 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The security situation in the eastern areas of Beirut, including Kasrawan, deteriorated at dawn today. Security sources report that clashes involving the use of heavy-caliber weapons and rockets are taking place. Citizens remained indoors or went down to shelters.

Hubayqah Headquarters Attacked

NC150838 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Fighting involving the use of heavy-caliber weapons and rockets is continuing in the eastern area and Kasrawan. Roads, Schools, and shops have been closed, and citizens are remaining indoors. The fighting broke out at dawn today.

According to security sources, clashes involving the use of various types of weapons are taking place in Al-Karantina, Juniyah, Nahr al-Kalb, and Kasrawan. The sources said that many armed men are to be seen, and roadblocks have been set up in the Al-Hazimiyah, Furn al-Shubback, Al-Dawrah, and Juniyah areas.

The Lebanese Forces said that Elie Hubayqah's headuqarters were attacked, but headuqarters guards repulsed the attack. It has also been noticed that the Voice of Lebanon radio, which is under the control of the Lebanese Forces, is being jammed. There seems to be some confusion in the news coming out of the eastern areas. The Voice of Right and Dignity, controlled by the Phalangist Party, reported that Samir Ja'Ja' has joined the battle against the Lebanese Forces and has seized the Adonis barracks.

Efforts are being made to deal with the situation. Bishop Ibrahim al-Hulu, the apostolic administrator of the Maronite Patriarchate, and Abbot Bulus Nu'man, the director general of the Maronite monastic orders, have intensified their consultations with various parties in an attempt to rectify the deteriorating situation.

Phalangist Party leader Elie Karamah issued a statement a short while ago saying that his party's fight is not against the Lebanese Forces but against those who stand against the Christian view.

Israeli Gunboats Attack

NC151429 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] At 0600 today, fierce clashes took place all along the coast from Beirut through Nahr al-Kalb to Kasrawan. The fighting later spread to Al-Hazimiyah, Jisr al-Basha, Al-Mtullah, Sinn al-Fil, Antilyas, and Jubayl. There was also heavy fighting in Al-Karantinah area. It has been reported that Israeli gunboats shelled the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee headquarters, at a time when Ja'ja's forces and the Phalangists were concentrating in Juniyah, Al-Hazimiyah crossroads, and Furn al-Shubbak. Fierce clashes have meanwhile taken place in Mar Taqla, the vicinity of Jisr al-Basha, and Al-Mukallis.

The Red Cross has appealed to the warring parties to allow its personnel to carry out their humanitarian duty.

Meanwhile, there have been conflicting reports on the progress of the battles. While some sources said that Phalangist and Ja'ja' forces had occupied barracks held by Elie Hubayqah's men, other sources emphasized that the defending forces had lifted the siege on Hubayqah's headquarters and that their military situation in various areas is good.

It has been observed that some information media have resumed speaking in the name of the Phalangists and transmitted statements by Abu Nadir and Antoine Bridi, despite obvious jamming which made the transmission difficult to hear in the western coastal area.

Hubayqah Death Denied

NC151218 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1213 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Some hireling media organs are disseminating reports that Elie Hubayqah has been killed in his headquarters. This report is completely without foundation. Hubayqah is following up the endeavors to end the fighting, together with the leader of the Phalangist Party and Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir.

Ja'Ja' Orders Units to Deploy

NC151223 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1150 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Statement issued by Dr Samir Ja'Ja', chief of staff of the Lebanese Forces, on the afternoon of 15 January — read by announcer]

[Text] Brother citizens, comrade combatant: The situation has become intolerable and has gone beyond all limits. Remaining silent now means collusion against you, every child, old person, man and woman, and even a crime against values, principles, and the future. The people's lives have become cheap and even a toy in the hands of certain mercenaries who carry weapons. I cannot see your livelihood being destroyed, your blood shed, dignity hurt, freedom violated, security collapse, and your areas turning into combat zones. Because of all this, and in my position of responsibility as chief of staff of the Lebanese Forces, I have issued orders to the Lebanese Forces' central military and regional units to deploy in the areas of tension and quell any attempt to disturb security. I have given this order in order to prevent the resumption of fighting, to remove the gunmen, consolidate security, and return life to normal. We affirm the need for continuing the efforts to achieve national accord and to continue with the peace march which has begun. Therefore, I have made this decision for you, brother citizens and comrade fighters, after studying all eventualities, making all calculations, and exhausting all contacts, so that we can safeguard what remains of your security and freedom and to salvage the unity of the Lebanese Forces and the spirit of resistance and so that we will not lose hope in ourselves, the homeland, accord, and peace.

Cease-Fire Reached

NC151434 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Regarding developments in East Beirut, a comprehensive cease-fire agreement has been reached throughout the area. Following strenuous efforts exerted by Phalangist Party leader Dr Elie Karamah with various parties, an overall cease-fire agreement has been reached in all eastern parts and will take effect immediately. The fighting stopped in all areas some time ago. Since 1000 and until the cease-fire it had been confined to the area near the national security building, where Elie Hubayqah is stationed.

New Political Front Proclaimed in Zahlah

NC141620 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The birth of a new political front in Zahlah was announced today. Its major principles are commitment to the parliamentary democratic republican system, support for the tripartite agreement, and preservation of the organized, free economic system.

Al-Dawud Announces Formation of New Political Front

NC121559 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] The area of Rashid has witnessed the birth of a new political front led by Faysal al-Dawud, son of Deputy Salim al-Dawud. This front stands by the principle that Lebanon belongs to all the Lebanese people and that the state of Lebanon, which is the fundamental political and legal structure, should be based on justice and equality.

Al-Dawud proclaimed the birth of this new front at a news conference held at his residence in Al-Hulwah village near Rashayya this morning. He called it the Lebanese Arab Struggle Movement [Harakat al-Nidal al-Lubnani al-'Arabi]. It will be headquartered in Al-Hilwah with branches in Rashayya, Hasbayya, and the mountain.

Amal, Camp Representatives Discuss Security

NC141422 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] A meeting to discuss to the situation in the camps was held this morning. Lawyer Haytham Jum'ah, Abu Husayn al-Baddah, and Ahmad al-Ba'albaki represented the Amal Movement, while Abu Fadi, Abu Walid, and Lu'ayy represented the camps. The two parties agreed to a number of measures to stabilize the security situation. The conferees stressed their support for the resisting people in the south in the face of the occupation.

Similar discussions were held yesterday evening between representatives of the camps and the Progressive Socialist Party. A meeting is expected to take place at the Amal Movement security headquarters to assess developments.

The camps coordination committee dealt with an isolated incident which occurred at 1130 today in the neighborhood of Burj al-Barajinah camp. The incident lasted for about half an hour. The situation then returned to normal.

Antoine Lahd Criticizes Syrian Intervention

JN141316 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1118 GMT 14 Jan 86

["Text" of speech by Staff Major General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon, on the second anniversary of the death of former ASL Commander Major Sa'd Haddad; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] Noble gathering: Today we are commemorating the second anniversary of the death of a great, noble Lebanese leader and a southern hero who served Lebanon and sacrificed his life for it; he is the late Major Sa'd Haddad. He assumed great responsibilities in crucial circumstances and chose the path of honor and bravery, which he pursued with resolution and determination. He was the man of difficult decisions. He was the first to extend the hand of cooperation to the Israeli neighbor for the preservation of southern Lebanon and in defense of its people and their honor. If death has taken him from among us, he is still in our hearts and we still pursue his steps and course.

A whole year has passed since we commemorated the first anniversary of his death; a year full of events and developments that changed the landmarks of the region as well as many equations and alliances; a year in which the Lebanese was removed from his land east of Sidon, Sahil Jazzin, and Iqlim al-Kharrub and in which places of worship and houses were destroyed in a savage attempt to change the region's landmarks and Lebanon's demography. A whole year has passed during which the IDF withdrew from the southern areas and the ASL faced fire in defense of the areas that it pledged to defend and to preserve the freedom and honor of its people. A whole year has passed during which some people, including friends, expected the

ASL to break up and vanish in face of repeated attacks and mounting political pressure represented by the wave of terrorism and the booby-trapped cars that were directed at ASL centers and establishments. A whole year has passed during which many sides expected a collapse in the morale of the southern citizen in face of the savage attacks that have been and are still being launched by aliens to the homeland served by certain Lebanese who do not deserve the Lebanese identity card they hold.

Here we are 1 year later holding fast to our positions, stands, and principles after we have repulsed all attacks and foiled all attempts. We are ready as before to make every sacrifice for the sake of preserving Lebanon and defending its values, heritage, and customs. Here is our south today enjoying security, stability, and a respectable life under the protection of the ASL. It is envied by more than one Lebanese area. Here are the ASL areas representing the Lebanese hope to preserve the dignity of the nation and the sovereignty of the homeland in face of the Syrian onslaught which seeks to dominate Lebanon's destiny and decision-making.

It is not strange that the Lebanese, all the Lebanese look at this area of southern Lebanon as being the last stronghold of national dignity since the officials in the northern part of the homeland have submitted to the Syrians. They have crowned their submission by signing the Damascus agreement which is called the tripartite agreement. This agreement will entrench and legalize what Syria has achieved in terms of seizing power and controlling Lebanon's destiny through a war it has cleverly planned and carried out against Lebanon for more than 10 Years. Sometimes it used the Palestine question as a cover and other times the fighting it created and entrenched among the Lebanese.

We are not here today to judge any of the Lebanese sides which signed the tripartite agreement or to cast doubts on their affiliation to Lebanon. However, it seems that fighting has turned them into captives of their alliances. Thus, they have become helpless, and therefore were forced to sign the agreement. As I have said, we are not here to judge anyone. However, it is our responsibility to announce publicly that we refuse to submit to any pressure. We also reject the idea included in the agreement which stipulates the appointment of some persons of known trends, to positions of decision-making and legislation in order to legislate and change Lebanon's identity. Moreover, we reject the consequences of this agreement for Lebanon in terms of regional responsibilities. Lebanon is too weak to bear these regional responsibilities. In fact, Lebanon has no interest in bearing these responsibilites. We also reject any attempt to undermine the [word indistinct] the freedom and dignity of the Lebanese sects, or Lebanon's sovereignty, freedom, and independence. [applause]

If it is true, and we doubt this, that Lebanon has only two options, either to submit to Syrian pressure or to confront threats of military occupation by the Damascus rulers then it is better for us to be occupied militarily than to make this occupation a legitimate one, because there will be a chance for liberation [words indistinct] to resist an occupation which was imposed on us and which we rejected. Today, we greet the second anniversary of one of the prominent figures of the homeland. We stress that we are determined to continue the march of liberation, even if in stages, starting with southern Lebanon. [applause]

In the beginning, we decided to stay in southern Lebanon to defend its affiliation to Lebanon. However, we have never considered southern Lebanon anything but a dear part of Lebanon. Southern Lebanon cannot exist without Lebanon and Lebanon cannot exist without southern Lebanon. [applause] After the stage of [word indistinct] we must work toward liberation, and restoring rights to the people, the homeland's sovereignty, and true peace for the Lebanese, we mean peace among them and peace with their neighbors, all neighbors. We realize that our road is full of difficulties. However, we have opted for marching on this road and accepted the heavy burden, taking into consideration a dear objective; namely to safeguard the homeland, protect the nation, and achieve peace. [applause] This is our destiny and this is our march for which the late great Haddad sacrificed himself and recorded, with his blood and that of his soldiers, glorious pages of this homeland's history. Thus, he has become a symbol of the genuine Lebanese resistance and an example for the sons of southern Lebanon and Lebanon. [Sentence indistinct].

Resistance Attacks IDF, Lahd Positions in South

NC141244 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The Israeli occupation forces attacked the Haddathah-Kafra-Yatar-al-Nabatiyah main road with machineguns and rockets this morning. They also directed heavy sniper fire at the same road, paralyzing traffic on it. The town of (Al-Qa'qa'iyah) was hit by several shells. No information is available on casualties.

Since approximately 1000, the Kafra-Yatar-Tyre road has been coming under heavy-caliber machinegun fire. Meanwhile, the occupation forces cut off all access to the Marj 'Uyun area this morning. They also closed the Hassbayya-Marj al-Zuhur crossing to pedestrians and vehicles.

In the meantime, the national resistance stepped up its daring operations at dawn today. The resistance launched five attacks against enemy and agent Lahd forces in Tallat al-Suwayda', which is situated on Jabal 'Ali al-Tahir, and on the hills of Al-Bayyadah and Al-Hamra overlooking the coastal road. It also attacked a position above the town of (Al-Qa'qa'iyah), and fired rockets at another agent post on Tallat Yatar. Our correspondent in the south reported a short time ago that a resistance group has shelled a position jointly held by the enemy and his agents on the Al-Qawzah heights, scoring direct hits. No information is available on casualties because the enemy forces have thrown a security cordon around the operations areas.

Resistance Attacks Lahd Infantry Patrol 14 Jan

NC141525 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The National Lebanese Resistance has issued a statement, saying that at 0900 today a faithful group of the resistance used light- and medium-caliber weapons to attack an infantry patrol of agent Lahd militiamen on the Dibil Road. The patrol was completely wiped out, and the group returned safely to base.

Jordanian Foreign Minister Arrives in Damascus

JN150917 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus, 15 Jan (SANA) — Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri arrived here this morning at the head of his country's delegation to the ministerial conference of the permanent committee for Arab-African cooperation. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' headed those who received the Jordanian minister at Damascus International Airport.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Al-Masri expressed his pleasure at visiting Syria. He said that the convocation of the ministerial council of the permanent committee for Arab- African cooperation comes at appropriate time, especially in light of the current circumstances in the region and Africa and due to the need to promote and entrench Arab-African cooperation.

Khaddam Receives Lebanese Information Minister

JN141912 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Joseph Skaf, Lebanese information minister and acting interior minister, this evening. Talks revolved around the situation in the Lebanese arena.

Various Sources Report on Syrian-Lebanese Summit

Radio Monte Carlo

JN141255 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] The 11th Syrian-Lebanese summit ended a short while ago. At this moment President Amin al-Jumayyil is getting ready to leave for Damascus International Airport and then Beirut. All members of the Lebanese delegation will leave with the president.

Presidents al-Asad and Al-Jumayyil resumed their talks this morning in a third and final session that lasted about 2 and 1/2 hours. Yesterday the two presidents held two sessions, each of which lasted about 4 hours. Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib participated in all these talks on the Syrian side.

It was noted that none of the advisers who accompanied the Lebanese president took part in the talks. It was also noted that the two presidnets did not hold a private meeting.

Syrian sources said the talks centered on all aspects of the situation in Lebanon, including ways and means to implement the tripartite agreement and achieve Lebanese conciliation. President al-Jumayyil conveyed to President al-Asad the observations of political circles who were consulted by the Lebanese presidency in this regard.

President al-Jumayyil's sources described the atmosphere of the talks to our radio as positive and objective. The sources added that President al-Jumayyil and the legitimate authority had observations which were discussed in a positive atmosphere.

This is all that can be said now pending further information.

Khaddam on Al-Jumayyil 'Proposals'

NC142003 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Following the Lebanese-Syrian summit, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that Damascus acts on the principle of positive neutrality. He added that President al-Jumayyil made some remarks about the tripartite agreement which we deem as proposals. He pointed out that Damascus will brief the parties to the tripartite agreement about these proposals.

In response to a question, Khaddam said that the important thing is that an alliance now exists in Lebanon. This alliance has put an end to the Christian-Islamic conflict, and this is an important step and cause for optimism.

Al-Jumayyil Proposes Study of Agreement

NC142145 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] According to sources close to the Presidential Palace, President Amin al-Jumayyil made a proposal during his talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. According to this proposal, the tripartite agreement would be referred through the present government to the Chamber of Deputies for study. This would be due to the fact that the present prime minister as well as three other ministers support the agreement. The same sources quoted President al-Jumayyil as saying that once the Chamber of Deputies approved the agreement in its present form, he would be bound by its decision. I will not object to any decision taken by the Chamber of Deputies, he was quoted as saying. The sources went on to say that the formation of a new government was not a subject of discussion during the summit because President al-Jumayyil insisted that the present government remain in office.

Summit Termed 'Negative'

JN141834 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Developments moved fast here concerning the Lebanese sitaution and the implementation of the tripartite agreement among the Amal movement, the Prgoressive Socialist Party, and the Lebanese Forces. President Amin al-Jumayyil left Damascus for Beirut. He was seen off at the airport by President Hafiz al-Asad and senior aides Khaddam, Al-Kasm, Al-Shar', Al-Na'ib, Ghabbash, and Al-Fadil. The third and last session of the 11th summit between the two leaders ended this afternoon.

Syrian sources said that talks centered on the Lebanese situation from various angles, including ways and means to implement the tripartite agreement and establish reconciliation in Lebanon.

Al-Jumayyil conveyed to Al-Asad observations by political circles the Lebanese president had consulted. Al-Jumayyil's sources said that the atmosphere of the talks was objective and postitive, adding that President al-Jumayyil and the Lebanese legitimacy made some observations from a positive angle.

However, this was not the opinion of tripartite committee memebrs Michel al-Murr and Michel Samahah on behalf of the Lebanese Forces; Marwan Hamadah and Akram Shuhayyib on behalf of the Progressive Socialist Party; and Dr Muhammad Baydun on behalf of the Amal movement. These members arrived here at noon today and later met with Vice President Khaddam to discuss the summit results and ways to implement the tripartite agreement.

After the meeting, sources of the tripartite committee told reporters that the results of the summit were negative, stressing the world "negative." They said no agreement was reached on a new Syrian-Lebanese summit. The members also said they will immediately return to Beirut where a meeting will be held in the Lebanese capital — either in West Beirut or East Beirut, there is no difference — within the next 24 hours among the three leaders Hubayqah, Birri, and Junblatt, during which they will consider ways to implement the agreement, taking into consideration that this implementation is a purely Lebanese issue.

The committee's sources also said that the three leaders will define ways to ensure the implementation of the agreement.

The committee memebrs left Damascus for Beirut right after speaking to reporters.

Jordanian 'Nationalist Forces' Cable Al-Asad

JN141710 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad has received a cable of greeting, support, and solidarity from representatives of nationalist forces in Jordan. The cable says that the escalation of U.S.-Israeli provocations and threats against Syria reveals the nature of the hostile intentions activated by the monopoly interests and expansionist objectives of the imperialist Zionist alliance.

The cable affirmed that Syria played an important role in foiling the aggressive Israeli-U.S. schemes aimed at expanding Camp David. The signing of the Damascus agreement to solve the Lebanese crisis and to keep Lebanon a democratic, nationalist state in its Arab surrounding is considered a great blow to the aggressive alliance. Therefore, the threats and provocations are aimed at making Syria abandon its course which is hostile to imperialism, occupation, and capitulation — the course of Arab militant solidarity and alliance with the friendly Soviet Union.

The representatives of the nationalist forces in Jordan expressed their support and stand alongside Syria in its steadfastness, affirming their complete confidence in Syria's ability to defeat hostile schemes.

TISHRIN on U.S. Campaign Against Libya

JN140749 Damasus Domestic Service in Arabic
0445 GMT 14 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the admission of U.S. failure, *TISHRIN* says: This hostiel campaign against and threats to Libya have undoubtedly coincided with the Israeli military preparations to deal a military blow to Syria, Lebanon, or to several Arab countries at the same time. In light of this, it has become clear that President Reagan's Administration has become captive to the Israeli decision. In fact, this administration is implementing an Israeli policy in the Arab region agaisnt Arab issues and their legitimate rights within the framework of strategic alliance between the two sides. However, those who plan to impose their plans and plots on the Arabs by force must know that the Arab masses will foil their enemies' plans, defeat the Israeli- U.S. policy, and will resolutely confront any Israeli-U.S. aggression on any Arab country.

Peres Comments on Lebanon Pullback, Tabah

TA142051 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1925 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by politixnet correspondent Yoram Ronen in the Prime Minister's Office on 14 January — videotaped]

[Text] [Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, a year has passed since the Cabinet moved to pull out of Lebanon, and it appears that the security strip in the southern part of that country has proved its value, but the present danger comes more from the Syrians than the terrorists. What have we been doing to prevent the Syrian danger in the north?

[Peres] That danger would have existed whether or not we remained in Lebanon. I see no change in that situation, and would only like to say that someone once said that it is harder to end a war than to launch one. I think that the Peace for Galilee operation ended in the best possible manner; I believe the IDF and the defense minister planned it very well. Everything went according to plan, and furthermore we maintained national unity while implementing it. Fortunately no more of our boys have fallen on this tragic, divided soil.

[Ronen] Still, it seems the Shi'ites have not yet accepted the existence of the security strip. As for the Syrians, there have been conflicting reports on the Syrian missiles, some maintaining that their presence still does not permit our Air Force to carry out reconnaissance flights undisturbed.

[Peres] The Shi'ites will have to become realistic concerning what the reward and punishment are for their behavior. Normally, whenever some group of people thinks that it can shoot at Israel and yet remain immune to reaction, it deludes itself. I believe the Shi'ites are beginning to realize this. One must also remember that the Shi'ites themselves are not united. As for the flights, Israel will continue to fly.

[Ronen] In other words, the Syrian missiles do not impede the Air Force planes' freedom in Lebanese airspace?

[Peres] In theory one could argue that the Syrians have had missiles that could hit our aircraft before. The problem is not only the types and location of the weapons deployed by the Syrians, but the kind of policy Syria adopts. I believe the Syrians have enough reasons not to engage now either in a quarrel or in a war. For our part, we are not interested in a quarrel, escalation, or war.

[Ronen] Mr prime minister, for the first time since the end of the television strike we have the opportunity to discuss the Inner Cabinet decision on Tabah. Perhaps we sould start...

[Peres, interrupting] We finished, and you start.

[Ronen] That is correct; we did not coordinate matters. Perhaps we should start by asking what the timetable will be. When do you think deliberations will begin on the arbitration document?

[Peres] We would like these deliberations to start as soon as possible and for the deliberations to be conducted as speedily as possible. After all, the issue is not arbitration or Tabah; the basic idea is the improvement of relations between Egypt and Israel, and the stabilization of what could be called Israel's relations with its neighbor to the south. At least in the south we have the potential of achieving stable relations.

From the conversation I held yesterday with President Mubarak, I got the impression first of all that he really welcomed this piece of news and that he is honestly ready for us to go ahead and proceed swiftly.

[Ronen] Mr Peres, it looks as though the Likud is trying to drag the time out while you...

[Peres, interrupting] What for?

[Ronen] Perhaps in order to reach the time of the rotation, and then perhaps try to reverse things? After all, 8 months of conciliation is quite a long time.

[Peres] Israel's status is not a matter of the Likud versus the Alignment, and the issue is not what the Likud might gain or lose. The problem is what is best for Israel, and for Israel it is best not to lose time. What do you mean by gaining time: not to do anything and allow relations to continue to deteriorate? The good of the people requires saving time and achieving the best ties possible under the present circumstances. I will do my very best to accelerate this process.

[Ronen] Perhaps this breakthrough could be obtained in a meeting between you and President Mubarak. When and where can such a meeting take place?

[Peres] No date has been set. Here, too, I believe the faster we move the better. I presume the meeting could take place in Cairo, or anywhere else.

[Ronen] What do you expect to achieve in the meeting?

[Peres] I would like to tell you something I have not said before: I hope not only to implement everything that has been decided upon, but even to go beyond this. In other words, I hope to translate into a more realistic language the potential created in the new relations between Egypt and Israel.

Peres Reaffirms Sovereignty Over Jerusalem

TA141239 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The prime minister has said that Israeli sovereignty over all sections of Jerusalem, including the Temple Mount, is an undisputed fact and there is no need to declare it again. Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that Shim'on Peres said this at a session of the Ministerial Committee for Jerusalem Affairs which spent most of its time discussing the Temple Mount events. The prime minister pointed out that the arrangements decided on by all the past Israeli Governments regarding the Temple Mount and the other places sacred to Christians and Muslims are valid and there is no change in the government's policy. He condemned the mass incitement on the

Temple Mount and said that its aim was to undermine the coexistence among the various sects.

Peres Says Talks With Jordan, Palestinians 'Next'

TA150540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says Israel should now proceed to negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians after the agreement to arbitrate Tabah with Egypt. Peres was speaking last night to the International Colloquium of the Jewish Press in Jerusalem.

[Begin Peres recording] Next on the agenda is surely to open negotiations with the Jordanians, with Palestinians. Permit me to make just one remark: I noticed that the prime minister of Italy has said that in order to stop terrorism we must go to the source of it, and not to the results of it, and the source of it, he said, is the Palestinian problem. I completely agree with him, but I believe there is a Palestinian problem because the Palestinians were terrorized by their own leaders. The source of the Palestinian problem is the Arab terror, not the result of it. [end recording]

The prime minister sharply criticized the new Soviet leadership, saying that so far Moscow appears to be interested only in public relations and not in changing its policy towards Israel.

[Begin Peres recording] The Russians changed their style without changing their policies. For the time being we have a good piece of public relations with very little, if at all, a change in their policies. Like many people all over the world we wondered if the coming-in of Gorbachev is simply a matter of changing an age group or changing the course of Soviet Russia. [end recording]

Peres Hails Libyan Sanctions

TA150632 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0615 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that after the arbitration bill with Egypt is signed, negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians will be next on the agenda. Shim'on Peres expressed agreement with the Italian prime minister, that in order to fight terrorism, its sources, not its results must be reached. A declaration of war against Libya would not help, however, action must be taken against it using legal and economic sanctions. Speaking to the International Colloquium of the Jewish press, the prime minister stated that no terrorist or terrorist organization whatsoever has any immunity.

[Begin Peres recording — in English] Nor do I suggest that a country which is a haven for terror or terrorists should enjoy the same privileges as the countries that supposed to be the victims of terror. I am referring clearly to Libya. I don't think a war [end recording, in midsentence].

I do not propose that a country which is a haven for terrorism should enjoy the same rights as the democratic countries or those that suffer from the activities of that strange man whose name is Al-Qadhdhafi. The U.S. President's announcement of sanctions was right and timely, the prime minister added. Al-Qadhdhafi strutted around prior to that like a hero, and now he is wandering around looking for help. This is a welcome change. The remarks were reported by our correspondent Yarom Kulas.

Mubarak, Peres May Hold Summit in February

TA140939 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 14 Jan 86 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Peres will hold a summit meeting with President Mubarak in Cairo, probably in February. Peres might meet beforehand with the Egyptian president in Europe. The Egyptian ambassador will be returned to Tel Aviv within several months — immediately after Israel and Egypt complete the formulation of the arbitration document on the Tabah affair. It is possible that Muhammad Basyuni will be appointed to this position.

Tourist groups will soon come to Israel on organized tours. Egyptian businessmen will visit Israel for the first time to examine possible joint projects with Israeli companies. The Egyptian Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ministry, headed by Minister Qandil, plans to double its purchases of energy products in Israel, making them total approximately $150 million. This matter was concluded with Minister Shahal.

Egypt's Khalil: Tabah Resolution 'Encouraging'

TA141101 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Jan 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Shefi Gabay and Refa'el Mann]

[Excerpt] "I want to express my full appreciation of the Israeli Government's decision which adopts the principle of international arbitration on the Tabah issue. I see this as a most encouraging opening for removing the obstacles obstructing the relations between us." This was said last night by Dr Mustafa Khalil, deputy chairman of Egypt's ruling party, in a special telephone interview to *MA'ARIV*.

Dr Khalil said: "I regard the process of strengthening peace between Egypt and Israel as a cornerstone for the efforts that will soon be made with other Arab countries to bring about a comprehensive peace in the region." Dr Khalil, who is considered a key figure in Egypt's presidential inner cabinet, added: "I have always emphasized that peace with Israel is of primary interest to Egypt in view of future relations in the Middle East."

Question: Do you link the current Israeli decision to a continuation of the peace process in the Middle East?

Answer: "The peace process as a whole is not linked to decisions on Tabah. But we are asking Israel to display openness in special proposals and in negotiations with the Jordanian-Palestinian side and also, we hope, with the Syrian side."

Question: When will the Tabah matter be put before international arbitration?

Answer: "We would like this to be as soon as possible. I hope that as early as next month the two sides will be able to conclude the terms regarding this issue."

Question: When will the Egyptian ambassador be returned to Tel Aviv?

Answer: "This subject will be discussed at the Peres-Mubarak summit which will be held soon."

Shamir Discusses Relations With Senator Gore

TA141417 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Israel should continue its reconnaissance flights in Lebanese skies in order to locate terrorist bases, despite the Syrian missile problem. At the same time he said that a solution should be found for the missile problem through a cautious and reasoned approach, as nobody is interested in a confrontation. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Minister Shamir today talked with U.S. Senator Albert Gore of the Democratic Party and also discussed with him the Inner Cabinet's decision on the political package deal with Egypt. According to Shamir, there is now hope for improved relations between the two countries, and this will have a positive influence on the peace process with other countries in the region.

Morning Press Editorials on Tabah Decision

TA140810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpts] *HA'ARETZ* says the Inner Cabinet's agreement in principle to transfer the Tabah zone dispute to international arbitration has importance primarily in Israel's internal political arena. The Likud leaders who wanted 8 months to curb the prime minister's initiative in thawing the freeze prevailing in Cairo-Jerusalem relations have now voted in favor of the same process they had presented earlier as superfluous and even harmful. Whether an event that is in the sphere of internal Israeli politics will turn into a foreign policy event basically depends on the position of the Egyptian leadership. President Husni Mubarak and his close advisers have continuously claimed that Israel's agreement to arbitration over Tabah would open up the path to normalization between the two countries, in accordance with the peace agreement. Israel is entitled to expect from the Egyptian side that no obstacles will be placed on the path of normalization. To a great extent Egypt now has the power to decide whether the progress so desired by Israel and promised by Cairo will occur, and how rapidly.

DAVAR writes that the truth is that a decision of the type approved by the Inner Cabinet yesterday at dawn could have been approved 6 months ago, or even earlier. The entire package of issues that are important to both sides has been quite sufficiently explained and nobody can guarantee that everything involving normalization will be implemented forever. If it were possible to guarantee this, those who conducted the Camp David negotiations would certainly have done so. What was impossible to do in return for unconditionally handing over 60,000 square meters can certainly not be guaranteed in return for agreement to arbitration over 900 meters. Afterward, once a basic obstacle has been removed from the path to improved relations, it will be possible and necessary to roll up sleeves, settle details, and foster mutual relations.

HATZOFE says that the problem that has arisen among the Likud ministers in the Inner Cabinet is their lack of unity. Some of them are unwilling to accept leadership and are turning in other directions without coordinating positions with the other faction members. The desire to be prominent plays an important role in the considerations involved in adopting positions. This is part of the fight for leadership positions in this faction. In contrast to this, Prime Minister Peres has created a position of leadership in his faction which is not disputed by anybody, and so his position is stronger in the Inner Cabinet. The compromise achieved in the Inner Cabinet must assume the garb of the formulation of an agreement between Israel and Egypt — an agreement which centers on arbitration — but the preconditions for this should reinforce Israel's position in this campaign.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that an improvement of Israel's image in Egypt is no less and maybe more important for the consolidation and furthering of peace than summit meetings or the return of the ambassador. Therefore the Israeli Government must firmly insist on the implementation of those sections of the political package deal which contain a promise to open up the communications media in Egypt to a fair and honest presentation of the Israeli reality. At the same time, our willingness for arbitration must not be eroded by endless conditions and reservations which would make it devoid of content and erode its logic. Tactics of evasion and wriggling out of things, which some people in the Likud may be dreaming of, would lead to total destruction of Israel's credibility and its relations with Egypt in all spheres. The sights are now being reset on peace with Egypt. It must move fast until September in order to cover a stretch of road from which there is no return.

THE JERUSALEM POST writes that the Inner Cabinet resolution offers a reasonable enough agenda for negotiation and agreement on the fleshing out of peace between Israel and Egypt. As the Egyptian charge d'affaires, Muhammad Basyuni, said, it may have opened a new chapter in the relations between the two countries.

'AL HAMISHMAR Notes Egyptian Response

TA141311 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 14 Jan 86 p 5

[Commentary by 'Uzi Mahanaymi: "The Ball is Finally in Egypt's Court"]

[Text] Husni Mubarak fears the rotation. In off-the-record talks which I had with Egyptian politicians and policymakers, they took pains to clarify Mubarak's unequivocal position: The only chance of progress being made is during Shim'on Peres' term of office; afterward, there will be no one to talk to. For this reason alone it can be assumed that the decision reached yesterday on artibration with Egypt gratified the Egyptians.

Yesterday morning the Egyptians were still cautious and, in telephone conversations I held with them, they expressed satisfaction with the "change in Shamir's position." Nevertheless, there was no one who was prepared to react to the matter before receiving the message containing the full version of the government's decision, which was sent yesterday with Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni.

After many efforts, Israel has now succeeded in transferring the ball to the Egyptian court. As early as yesterday morning, before the charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv received the detailed cable, President Mubarak began consultations on how to respond to the Israeli resolution. Since the Lebanese war, the Egyptians have stipulated three conditions for thawing the cold peace with Israel: a withdrawal from Lebanon, an improvement in the atmosphere in the West Bank, and a solution to the Tabah problem. In view of the decision to accept arbitration, it can be said that the three Egyptian conditions have almost been fulfilled.

Now the ball is definitely in Egypt's court, but those who think that peace with Egypt will now warm up within a matter of hours are mistaken. The 3 and 1/2 years since the outbreak of the Lebanese war have taken their toll. In addition, the cold peace has its own dynamics.

It can be assumed that the Egyptians will now gradually initiate an improvement in relations with Israel. Egyptian policy under President Husni Mubarak plods along, and the days of President al-Sadat's famous "momentum" are long gone, never to return. A fighting opposition that is opposed to improvement in relations with Israel, an opposition which has fortified its strength during the past 3 and 1/2 years, exists in Egypt today. The affair of the Ra's al-Burqa' murderer has only breathed new life into it. For this reason, too, one can assume that the Egyptian president will weigh his moves wisely and will act cautiously in implementing any serious moves to warm up the peace, such as the immediate appointment of an ambassador in Israel.

In the coming weeks the Israeli and Egyptian working teams will almost certainly begin consolidating a path of action to gradually thaw the frozen peace. The efforts will probably culminate in a summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and President Husni Mubarak.

The Egyptians regard yesterday's decision as willingness on Israel's part to solve the Tabah problem. However, care must be taken here to avoid a move which some people in Egypt are expecting. If it appears to Egypt that yesterday's resolution was only a tactic, a sort of sophisticated move by the Likud in order to bide time, the response will be severe. If it turns out that during the discussions by the working teams, which may resume as early as next week, differences of opinion arise between members of the Foreign Ministry and members of the Prime Minister's Office, the Egyptians might despair and give up. Then we can expect a real winter in relations, a winter that might end in wiping out the peace process. We have to understand that peace is Mubarak's only chance of continuing and holding on to his position. He is committed to peace, and the Egyptian people will follow him because for them, too, there is no alternative.

Kimche on Libyan-Trained Terrorists, Ties With USSR

TA141140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche says Israel knows of nine bases where Libya is training terrorists. Speaking in Athens, Kimche said that Libya was training Africans and Palestinians, and that North Korea was helping them train. He said the Africans included persons from Niger, Mali, and Senegal, and they were being trained on how to subvert their governments.

Kimche was in Athens for talks on improving ties between Greece and Israel. From Athens, he is to go on to Finland which represents Soviet interests in Israel. In answer to a question, the director general said that the dialogue with the Soviet Union has intensified, but there is a long way to go yet to the resumption of diplomatic ties.

General Levi on Syrian Missiles, Abu Nidal

TA150547 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Chief of Staff General Moshe Levi says that the recent deployment of Syrian missiles is a breach of an understanding reached between Israel and the Syrians. Speaking in Qiryat Shemona in the north, Gen Levi said that Israel's response to the Syrian missile moves is not always reflected in newspaper headlines. Sometimes, he said, it is possible to react as simply by being prepared and keeping one's eyes open.

On the Israel Air Force strike against PLO headquarters in Tunis, the chief of staff said that this had disrupted potential moves and acts of terror. On Abu Nidal, he said he was more legend than fact, and he warned against what he called exaggerated nurturing of his image.

Lahd, Lubrani on Future of Southern Lebanon

TA141236 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpts] General Antoine Lahd said today in Marj 'Uyun that the area of the free south under his command does not accept the agreement Damascus has imposed on the Lebanese factions. Lahd said that through this agreement the Syrians are preparing the ground for a conquest of Lebanon. At the ceremony which was held in Marj 'Uyun today to mark the anniversary of Major Sa'd Haddad's death, Uri Lubrani promised the inhabitants of the south Israel's further support. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht has just returned from Marj 'Uyun.

[Hecht] Syria is preparing the ground for a conquest of Lebanon, Lahd said, but it is worthwhile for Damascus to know that the south will stand firm. The general also aimed his words at the IDF officers at the front. Lahd did not spare his fellow Christian

Lebanese, who signed the degrading agreement of surrender to the Syrians, from his ire. Lahd said it would be better for the Syrians to conquer us with their own troops than for us to be degraded by such an agreement to surrender. Lahd announced that the south under his command will not cooperate with officials and officers appointed on the basis of the new agreement. Commentators in Marj 'Uyun said with satisfaction: This is Lahd's declaration of independence. Others will know that, in the end, he will be the president of Lebanon, because after they kill each other there, there will simply be nobody else left. Uri Lubrani represented the Government of Israel at the ceremony.

[Begin Lubrani recording] Today, when I come here to represent the Government of Israel on this honorable occasion, I have only words of peace and friendship and love. [end recording]

[Hecht] To the sound of wild applause, Uri Lubrani promised his listeners in Marj 'Uyun that Israel is with you and that, in fact, is all they want to hear there.

Commander Says Security in North Is 'Effective'

TA131247 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The commander of the northern region, Ori Or, says the security concept on the northern border is effective. On the anniversary of the government's decision to leave Lebanon, he said that in efforts to prevent isolated katyushas falling, care should be taken not to sharpen friction with the population in south Lebanon. Senior officers in the north have been meeting with local residents to explain the situation. The Voice of Israel military reporter said the south Lebanese army has been experiencing a lot of difficulty in recruiting Shi'ites. Shi'ite soldiers have deserted from several outposts.

Paper Notes Requests To Open ASL Al-Khiyyam Camp

TA120935 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] The International Red Cross, Amnesty International, and several West European countries have recently asked the State of Israel and the IDF to allow their representatives to visit the detention camp of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] near the town of Al-Khiyyam east of Marj 'Uyun where some 100 Lebanese, mostly inhabitants of the security strip, are detained on suspicion of collaborating with hostile elements in southern Lebanon in a bid to attack ASL and IDF troops.

Israeli sources said in response that the detention facility is run by the ASL which is entirely responsible for it, and the IDF has nothing to do with it. Israeli military sources explained that the detention facility in Al-Khiyyam does not at all resemble the Ansar camp used by the IDF during the war in Lebanon. Israel does not feel at all responsible for what happens in the Al-Khiyyam facility and it cannot order ASL commander General Antoine Lahd, to allow international elements to tour the site. It should be pointed out that the number of appeals by international bodies and countries friendly to Israel to allow visits in the camp and to receive explanations about what is happening there has increased recently.

Military sources said over the weekend that a massive Palestinian presence has emerged in the Sidon area, particularly in the refugee camps where Palestinian terrorist organizations find a convenient ground for their activities among the local Palestinian population.

Police Arrest Rioters During Knesset Committee Tour

TA141622 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpt] During a tour by the Knesset Interior Committee on the Temple Mount in the Old City of Jerusalem today a general commercial strike was declared in East Jerusalem. The police were forced to disperse with tear gas agitators who converged on Majlis Gate. During the day the police arrested some 30 rioters; 17 of them are still being interrogated.

AL-SHA'B on Withdrawal of Funds From U.S. Banks

TA131456 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 10 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Minimum Step"]

[Text] If the U.S. Administration's freezing of Libyan funds in U.S. banks represents an escalation in the war of economic terrorism waged by the Reagan administration against Libya, then this decision should constitute a warning to all Arab countries that have funds in Western banks.

It would probably be more correct to note that this warning is ever present and became notably serious several years ago when the U.S. Administration froze Iran's funds in U.S. banks. The issue here is not that the holding of Arab financial assets in Western banks constitutes support for the sick Western economy, but whether or not Arab countries will be able to retain these funds.

At a time when the United States stands against the Arab boycott of Israel and criticizes the boycott decisions in a manner that is provocative to all Arab nations, this issue should be at the top of the agenda of the Arab League's extraordinary session scheduled to convene in Tunis upon Libya's request.

If we are constantly searching for the minimum during Arab meetings, then the minimum that should be adopted in practice is the withdrawal of Arab funds from U.S. banks. Such a step would be a practical answer to U.S. threats and a declaration of solidarity with Libya, and its impact would surpass the repeated cliches of support or verbal condemnation that we are accustomed to hearing from Arab meetings.

Kuwait Paper Says USSR Foils Attack on Libya

GF131944 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic
12 Jan 86 pp 1, 21

[Text] Amman — Reports reaching Amman said that last Tuesday [7 January] at dawn the Soviet fleet's ships in the Mediterranean Sea foiled an Israeli operation aimed against Libya. In this operation, an Israeli commando force belonging to the special unit for combating terrorism under General Dan Shamron, Israeli deputy chief of staff, used two helicopter carriers with (Ha'aliah) helicopters accompanied by six fast ships carrying Dabur surface-to-surface missiles and (?Reshef) surface to air missiles. The force included 65 soldiers belonging to the special unit for combating terrorism which has recently received intensive military training in the Negev desert, which greatly resembles the targets picked out in Libya.

The sources added: The attacking Israeli force was supposed to be transferred from the sea by military helicopters on the Israeli ships. It had been planned that the helicopters would fly at very low altitudes, lest they be detected by Libyan radar, and land at specified locations in Libya.

It had been planned that his force be distributed into four attacking groups, each allocated certain targets inside Libya. This Israeli operation was called (Dobf), after the high-ranking Mossad officer (Dobf Ben-Ya'ir) who was killed while carrying out a security task. The commander of this operation, General Dan Shamron, who is currently the Israeli deputy chief of staff, was chosen at his request, which in turn was granted by Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. General Dan Shamron also led the israeli military operation at Entebbe Airport in Uganda.

The same sources added: Spy ships belonging to the Soviet Fleet detected the Israeli ships at a location not too distant from the Libyan coast. The Soviets threatened to destroy the Israeli force 7 minutes from the time of their warning if the Israeli force did not retreat to Israeli territorial waters. The Israeli force was ordered to withdraw by Israeli Naval Commander Ben (Shoshan) and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. This abortive operation cost Israel a great amount.

Meanwhile, the same Israeli [as published] sources quoted well-informed and high-level sources as saying that a few days ago important reports in occupied Jerusalem said: Tens of military pilots from the Soviet Union and some Warsaw Pact countries including the GDR and the SRV [as published] recently arrived in Libya to work in the Libyan Air Force. These pilots went to Libya in response to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's request to confront any possible military operation against Libya. These pilots number 30 and began their work with the Libyan Air Force a few days ago. The United States was informed about these pilots.

OAU, ECA to Hold Preparatory Meetings for UNGA

AB121300 Dakar PANA in English 1158 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 Jan (PANA) — The first meeting of the Steering Committee of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) yesterday decided to hold a series of OAU and Economic Commission of Africa (ECA) meetings in preparation for the special session of the United Nations General Assembly and other international conferences.

Mr Ibrahim Fall, Steering Committee chairman and foreign minister of Senegal, announced at the end of the four-day Steering Committee meeting that an extraordinary conference of ECA ministers will be held in Addis Ababa from 28 to 29 March and will mainly be concerned with the preparation of the documents for the special UN General Assembly.

This conference, he said, will be followed from 30 to 31 March by an extraordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers in Addis Ababa.

The Steering Committee itself will meet at ministerial level from 24 to 27 March in preparation for the ECA and OAU ministerial conferences, he added. The Steering Committee chairman noted that by 27 March the Sterring Committee would have completed its work on the special UN General Assembly session and its next meeting would be specifically to consider other issues, especially preparations for the international conference on sanctions against South Africa scheduled for June, 1986.

Exhaustive studies are being undertaken by the OAU Secretariat and certain member-states on the links between some African states and South Africa. The same studies will also cover relations between South Africa and the Arab countries. They will also cover the extent of compensatory measures that must be taken to help the Frontline States, and whether sanctions would make them suffer unbearable losses.

They will also include the possibility of South Africa taking other measures that would call for the solidarity of all member-states. Other issues such as concrete measures to be adopted by the international conference on sanctions under Article 7 of the UN Charter and their implementation would also be considered by the studies.

Mr Ibrahim Fall disclosed that within the context of the national conferences to be held early this year, the Steering Committee will meet at the end of April to consider all issues in connection with the international conference on sanctions and the conference on Africa's external indebtedness.

The other meetings scheduled are the budgetary session of the OAU Council of Ministers from 25 February to 4 March and the bureau of the 21st OAU summit on 6 March.

Giving clarifications at the closing session, Mr Abby Farah, UN undersecretary general for special political affairs, said that the international conference on sanctions against South Africa will deeply involve the United Nations and its centre against apartheid with which the OAU should coordinate action programmes. He said that every care has been taken to ensure that the calender of OAU and ECA meetings do not clash with other international conferences.

The Permanent Steering Committee was established by the heads of state and government of the OAU last July. The meeting which began on 8 Jan, was attended by experts from Algeria, Botswana, Cameroon, Congo, Ivory Coast, Equitorial Guinea, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Benin, the other member of the committee, was absent.

OAU's Oumarou Departs for Damascus 13 Jan

AB132105 Paris AFP in French 1818 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13 Jan (AFP) — OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou left Addis Ababa Monday for Damascus, where he is expected to participate in the 8th session of the Arab-African [words indistinct].

During this session, Mr Oumarou and his Arab League counterpart, Chedli Klibi, are expected to sign three agreements. The first agreement will be on general cooperation between the two organizations, the second will be on the boycott and the implementation of sanctions against Israel and South Africa, and the last one will be on projects aimed at strengthening relations between the two organizations in the educational, cultural, and scientific fields, the OAU Secretariat stated.

Twelve Arab foreign ministers and as many African leaders are expected to participate in this session, which will be opened by Syrian President Hafiz al-Assad.

Trans-African Highway Authority Meeting in Congo

AB132325 Paris AFP in French 1859 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 13 Jan (AFP) — Deliberations of the sixth session of the Trans-African Highway Authority [Autorite de la Route Transafricaine] (ARTA) began on Monday Brazzaville, at the experts level, it was learned from official sources in the Congolese capital. These experts will, for 4 days, study about 20 fields, including one on developments in the cooperation between ARTA and Belgium, the free movement between states, the draft administrative reorganization of ARTA, and taxes and royalties for the financing of the Trans-African Highway.

The 13 member countries or associate members of ARTA are: Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Sudan Chad, and Zaire.

The outcome of the experts' meeting will submitted to the public works ministers of these 13 countries which will meet at a board of directors meeting next Friday in the presence of Shiffaraw Bizuneh, regional director of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and Sakibede Simon, a delegate of the Customs and Economic Union Central Africa (UDEAC). The ECA representative will notably present a draft reorganization of ARTA.

ALGERIA

Diplomat Killed in Fighting in Aden

NC142026 Paris AFP in English 2010 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Algiers, Jan 14 (AFP) — An Algerian diplomat, killed in Aden during fighting between partisans and opponents of South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, was identified by official sources here today as embassy Attache Lassal Hocine.

Mr Hocine was killed when fire between the warring factions hit his home, the sources said. They said the Algerian Embassy was located in the combat zone but that no other members of the diplomatic staff had been hurt.

There was no other reaction to the fighting in South Yemen, which broke out yesterday.

Prime Minister Meets Soviet Forestry Chief

LD132359 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi today received Zverev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Forestry, who is leading a delegation on an official visit to Algeria.

The talks dealt with bilateral relations and the prospects for their development, especially in the sphere of forestry.

Agriculture Minister Receives Lebanese Counterpart

LD140053 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Mr Kasdi Merbah, minister of agriculture and fishing, received Mr 'Adil 'Usayran', the Lebanese minister of national defense and agriculture.

During the meeting, relations between the two countries were discussed, especially in the field of agriculture, as well as the different possibilities for developing cooperation in this area.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks on Mobilization

LD141919 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Statement by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the Basic People's Congress of Shari' al-Zawiyah in Tripoli — live]

[Text] Good evening. First, we greet the Basic People's Congress of Shari' al-Zawiyah. I will take the opportunity of my presence at this congress to address all the congresses through it. I will be making certain remarks.

From my following of the work of the congress meeting these days, alongside the cries of defiance and unparalleled preparation for confrontation and death. [sentence as heard] But we should not deceive ourselves [words indistinct].

It is easy for us to send cables from the halls of congresses and chant slogans of death to America and all enemies. But our slogans must be turned into actions. So far, all the congresses have uttered cries of defiance. I am speaking here of the Libyan people's congresses and not the national congresses, to which God willing, I will speak tomorrow.

The military battle that was about to take place a few days ago has now been abandoned to a great extent, but we must expect its likelihood at any time. As far as the masses are concerned, the battle, if it takes place, would most likely be in the sea tens or hundreds of miles away from the land. The masses might not be [words indistinct].

But this does not refute the importance and the necessity of the comprehensive popular mobilization on land, because the battle might move from the sea to land. If, for instance, U.S. troops landed on Libyan soil, then the Libyan soil must burn under their feet. [words indistinct] the role of the masses in resistance on land against the enemy.

As for the battle that was about to take place at the beginning of January, and which might take place at any moment, I say that most probably it will be at sea. It is a battle for the Air Force and the Navy more than it is a land battle or a battle for any other forces. Another thing is the possibility of the participation of the air defense forces in such a battle. Those who should be prepared for fighting are the Air Force, the Navy and the air defense forces.

The strategic defense forces of the armed people, who belong to these sectors of the Armed Forces, are the ones who should be prepared for fighting using these military means: the Air Force, Navy, and air defenses.

I want a turning point to occur in the confrontation; a move toward action. First, all trained Libyans who are mobilized in the Air Force, the naval forces, and air defense forces are required to be ready to carry out what is asked of them -- even now before the battle takes place.

Suppose that there exist teams operating these military means and that these teams become exhausted, tired from their state of readiness in the past few days. They must be relieved by other means of conscripts; each group of teams should be relieved by other teams. Each group will go on duty for hours, or days or weeks, according to the timetable worked out for them.

But there should not be anyone mobilized in the Air Force or the naval forces or the air defenses who chants with us in the congresses, or who takes part in the writing of a telegram to brother so and so. Then, if we should ask him to operate a missile or a radar or a naval unit, or work in an air base we would find that he would try to avoid this, believing that he had discharged his duties just by chanting in the basic people's congresses. No, this would in fact be treason; we would be betraying ourselves and our future. [words indistinct]

First, all these teams must be ready. Naturally, I am not issuing orders, because orders will be issued by the quarters in charge of direct control of the mobilized force; but I give warnings, remarks and general directives. I mean that in this move toward action, all the conscripts belonging to the Air Force, the naval forces and the air defenses must be ready. We must willingly accept a state of readiness. This is the real challenge, which is stronger than submarines, warships, gunboats, destroyers [words indistinct]. Then, a fresh group will come to relieve us.

This way [word indistinct] the airforce and air defenses. After that [words indistinct] the national military service [word indistinct] the requirements of the challenge, we should be sure that they would return immediately to their places of work and the units to which they are [word indistinct] soldier and the enemy is coming [words indistinct] why do you make him [word indistinct] even desertion, and remain afraid at his mother's place or at his grandfather's, [words indistinct] confronting America or the Israelis, because the largest force on earth is against the freedom of the peoples.

Imperialism and Zionism are both united against the Libyan people. [word indistinct] All the peoples of the world stood by the Libyan people, because the Libyan people are a small people who are the victims of the largest Zionist imperialist force on earth, an internationally known force of aggression united in a dirty role against a small people, against the Libyan people.

[Words indistinct] the Libyans who belong to certain units, and perhaps they are absent from these units or deserted. This is [words indistinct]. It might be appropriate to present a list and statistics. But, they said to me [words indistinct] the house of his mother, or the house of his aunt or the house of [words indistinct]. [Passage indistinct]

The battle, naturally, requires land mobilization on which the land and Air Force and the air defense forces that might take part in the battle. Thus, it is our duty to prepare to create this solid ground [words indistinct].

There is yet another battle that was declared, which is now rife. It is an economic battle. The military chapter has been retreated from to some extent. But the chapter has now opened on the economic battle [words indistinct].

When the U.S. President adopted these presidential decisions a few days ago, he actually declared a state of national emergency throughout the United States. The state of national emergency is usually declared when U.S. national security is exposed to danger or when its foreign policy is exposed to danger.

Imagine: U.S. national security and its foreign policy are exposed to danger, i.e. threatened by the Libyan danger, and so a state of national emergency was declared in the United States. On the basis of this, the U.S. President assumes the power to issue these decisions which he calls presidential decisions; i.e., decisions that do not have to be submitted to the U.S. Congress. Consequently, these decisions are decisions made by him by virtue of his authority as President under the state of national emergency.

The U.S. President proclaimed a state of national emergency and said that U.S. policy throughout the world has been threatened by the Libyan danger and that U.S. national security has been threatened by the Libyan danger.

He means by this that U.S. citizens are threatened everywhere because of Palestinian actions that are supported by Libya — according to his explanation — and that America's fleets and bases are threatened in the Mediterranean and Europe; and that America is facing confrontation in the Gulf of Sidra and he wants to consider the Gulf of Sidra open; but since he faces opposition in the Gulf of Sidra, then there is confrontation.

[word indistinct] When a U.S. citizen is killed anywhere by Libyan weapons; even if these weapons are in the hands of a Palestinian or anyone else, Libya is considered to have committed an aggression against the United States by its own Armed Forces. Just look at the explanation he has given.

We are now fighting a battle, but it is not a military battle these days. It is an economic battle. Thus, the Libyan people are now fighting an economic battle. The Libyan people must wage this battle with the same weapon, i.e., the economic weapon.

The point is that America has not just launched warnings, articles, chants. Obviously, they always sarcastically mention this about us in their press, reports and statements. But America has taken practical economic steps. We should not say: Down with these decision! Down with Reagan! Reagan is this or that! To hell with America!

No, we must take material steps; each individual, each congress, each municipality throughout the Jamahiriyah must take economic steps in order to respond to the same weapon with which the U.S. enemy is fighting us. Imagine! We are now asking the Arabs to take countermeasures; economic countermeasures to the U.S. measures.

We are asking all the world to support us in this. And even Western Europe has said that it cannot enter into an economic battle alongside Reagan since there are common interests between it and Libya! What about the Libyan citizen then, and the Libyan Basic People's Congress, the Libyan village, every Libyan municipality! What will their position be, now that we are even asking the Arabs and the world to take economic measures against America. We must be at the forefront; we must pay the price first and foremost, and wage the battle in the forefront.

How can I express this? There are general situations where we take to production in a collective manner. We have already discussed this: There must be mass action, organized collective work, shift work. This must be implemented, precisely implemented. But there are other things — details are not everything, but we (?stress them) so as not to fall into generalities.

One can speak of comprehensive mobilization, volunteer work, collective work, organized collective work, shift work; and after entering the economic battle and facing the economic battle, somebody might say: What do these things mean?

Well, concerning the security and military aspects, I have said that those absent may join. Legal proceedings against them may be dropped if they join, providing they have patriotism and come at the time of need.

As soon as the statistics show how many are lost [word indistinct] how many have joined after that. So that we can consider those who joined as patriots, and those who were absent as cowards and hirelings of colonialism.

The notes in this concern are just reflections and are not everything. [words indistinct] a price for water and electricity and telephones. [word indistinct] is treason. How can you say "raspberry to America" while America imposes economic sanctions on you? Even the word sanctions is a strong word. Sanctions! Can America sanction us? Are we slaves so that America punishes us? Also do not forget that the [word indistinct] is yours and your budget and treasury from which you buy bullets and build a school, hospital, road, and buy weapons.

The glory of Libya should not be paid as a price for electricity or a price for light. [Word indistinct] what is in the past, but now, since we are in a battle, everyone should test his patriotism, he and his family. They should look at each other with confidence — and not have to avoid looking each other in the eye because they feel that they are void of patriotism and are very ashamed of themselves, such as: How can we talk and say such things, then here is the electricity meter is out of order, and we owe a telephone bill which we have not paid, and we have not paid the water bill to the municipality. I ask Libyans to test their patriotism. All these debts that they owe they should pay.

All the landowners for whom society has reclaimed land should pay the installments they owe. [passage indistinct] do not do anything from your salary or your from your income from the farm. Settle simple things. There are large incomes from the farms, which have already reclaimed and handed to the people, especially in al-Jabal al-Akhdar and other projects.

The Libyan people as a whole allocated a budget and gave you a farm. Therefore, you have to pay for it gradually within 15 or 20 years. You start to pay gradually. [word indistinct] in 1986, one, two, three, or four installments would have been paid, according to his patriotism and his ability as well, so that we find in the treasury some millions which were not there and which we did not expect. We find these millions because the economic battle [word indistinct] will find us [words indistinct].

The economic battle has its weapons. How do you enter the economic battle against the United States? You enter it by paying your telephone bills, your electricity bills, your water bills, your fees to the farm, the taxes you owe to the cooperative. If you have a private workshop, you pay the duty pertaining to it.

This is the weapon. The United States has issued economic decisions. How would you fight her. Do you fight here by the gun or by chants? They have deprived you of this glory by saying: We will not fight with the gun. What, then, is the weapon you enter the economic battle with?

We tell you the weapon that can destroy America is [words indistinct] you give to the municipality. We must think rationally. [words indistinct] You are rational people so that the world would respect us and side with us and so that the Arab nation may support us and adopt economic measures against America.

But when they see that even the Libyans themselves have not taken economic measures against America and have not even settled the accounts owed them .... Even without war and without confrontation, you must settle your accounts out of patriotism, civilization, and progress. You have a house, you live in a town, and you are provided with services and utilities. So you must pay for them. This is more so in the case of confrontation. It is not a confrontation among equals. It is a confrontation with a superpower, as they call it.

You should deposit your salary in the bank instead of putting it in your pocket. There is a thousand million in the pockets of the Libyans. This money should be returned to the bank. If we deposit 500 million, 700 million, 800 million, or 900 million — we must return them to the bank. Anything you have, you must place in the bank. Place your salary in the bank. Then take out of it what you need.

These banks are yours. This is your Jamahiriyah. This is your [word indistinct]. If the banks are [words indistinct], the banks are the last thing that give comfort. We must rid ourselves of the old mentality: This country is ours or this bank is ours [words indistinct]. Place your money in the bank. Form guards from the armed people to guard the banks and set up shifts even inside the bank. Thus, the safes in which we place our money will not be touched by anyone or be stolen.

[Passage indistinct] To place our salaries in our pockets and then thumb our noses at Americas is not correct. Why should a thousand million be placed in the pockets of the people? Return some millions to the bank, so we may remain strong before the world [words indistinct]. How did their reserves increase? How did the funds in their banks increase? How did their treasury grow? They took it from their pockets and placed it in the treasury.

We have taken money from our pockets and put it in our treasury. He who has patriotism enters the combat, and the rest are like the stray dogs who are collaborating with U.S. intelligence, on behalf of Muslim Brotherhood, on behalf of the Ba'thists, lawyers, entrepeneurs, democrats; all these names. An American intelligence officer is now assigned to them. He has taken charge of the Libyan Muslim brothers of whom you have heard and whom you know; he has taken the Libyan Ba'athists, Libyan monarchists, runaway entrepreneurs and middlemen, and dropout students. They collaborate with U.S. intelligence against their own country! [words indistinct], hence we call them stray dogs. If we find them abroad we kill them; if they come here, we throw them in the streets; we treat them as dogs. If one wants to be a dog; they are dogs, God preserve you. They are stray dogs; this is the correct name that suits them. They feed on the bones of American and Israeli leftovers.

I am saying that he who betrays himself and becomes a traitor must go. (?A handful) would have betrayed. But he who is in the battle, who sees it as his own battle, a challenge, and wants to affirm his own existence, must take to this sound direction. [words indistinct].

We have 500 girl students directed to attend the military colleges, but they have failed to join in. At this moment, while I am speaking, they are at their homes. Perhaps their parents are members of popular organizations, who say: I Challenge! and: To Hell With America! We say to them: no need for challenge! Just allow your daugher to join the military college, since she has been directed to study there! She has not been the only one directed to go there! She has been directed to go there together with 500 other girls. And next year another 500 should be directed to go to military college.

At these congresses there must be a decision on equality between men and women regarding orientation toward military colleges and military service. This is the clause that should figure on the agenda of the people's congresses at this stage. We have congresses that have decided that girls should not be directed to attend military colleges, or to military secondary schools from preparatory schools just like boys! This is a great deficiency, a mistake.

This does not mean that there is austerity, or belt-tightening, as you may hear. This is not true. We are not in a state of austerity. If austerity comes, then we would say so, effectively.

(?These are directives); I assume my responsibility. Who says that when a girl enters the military colleges she will be worse off? On the contrary. She or he who enters the military college and he or she who enters the military secondary school are the ones who will be trained and taught a trade, and will be respectable and important and able to fight and able to work and will obtain military honors, as they say. They are different from those who remain sitting on their cushions and escape from confrontation, similar to the [word indistinct] who walk in the streets. [words indistinct] there was patriotism in the Libyan people in the confrontation.

Tomorrow I will bring back the 500 and let them join the colleges, and the following year another 500 will join, and the following year 1000, and the following year 2000. After a few years we will find that we have gone beyond these formalities, which we will laugh at in the future. There are no more [word indistinct].

The state of the masses means the state of the masses. The masses are masses. It is irrelevant if you are male of female. We are not interested in this. We are interested in the masses. The masses are masses. For instance we present a popular citizen. To be male or female — this is a characteristic with which we have nothing to do. How can we inspect and say to her: You cannot go there, and to him: You are a male who cannot enter [words indistinct]. This is all reaction and backwardness and has nothing to do with the revolution and confrontation. This will weaken the confrontation with America.

It should be decided in these congresses that the women should given directions similar to men. There is austerity and tightening of belts, some people are shouting. This is not true. We are not in a state of austerity, because if there really were a state of austerity we would say that we have to tighten the belts, but neither America nor the economic crisis nor all the bad things that have hit the world and affected it and brought a number of countries to their knees — We, God be praised, were not affected, and we have not reached any of those difficult stages.

There is no need for tightening the belts and for restricting ourselves to the necessities. On the contrary — we are in a situation in which we use luxuries — we are not forced to one kind of luxury. There is no hardship that would make us call for austerity. There is no austerity [words indistinct]. On the contrary, perhaps, there are increases in salaries and there are loans for the citizens so that they can become independent. We will discuss that in later papers. There is a chance that the banks will give loans to the people if they are really ready for hard work.

It is not necessary to tighten your belt; do not tighten your belt. Ease your belt, but roll up your sleeves and you will get it. They can give you a loan; they might even increase your salary, because this salary is used for your family. Since you dispensed with much of the foreign workforce, part of it will provide the Libyans with increases and raises and loans.

The last word on this page: We can try the [word indistinct] of the armed people. We can start applying it, as we have talked about it last time. We can start with 50,000 Libyans now to hold the weapons, and those who were holding the weapons before go to work. After a month or two, another 50,000 Libyans would come and hold the weapons and the first 50,000 go back to work. We can develop it — 100,000 hold the weapons for a month or month and a half or 2 months, and the rest go to work, after 2 months another 100,000 replace them. Every time you widen the training, the number increases: 100,000 and 150,000, 200,000, quarter of a million and half a million untill we reach a million. Let us start, if the Libyans are really serious, without cheers and slogans. The issue is really a national issue and an issue of confrontation, if you are taking it seriously.

Let us then begin with real material actions. I admire some initiatives — I heard from the various municipalities and the People's Committees and the basic people's congresses that they had filled the blood banks, opened crash nursing training courses, volunteered for nursing work, and they carried out measures. These are practical steps that deserve gratitude. This positive guidance, of course [words indistinct]

The battle at sea, this does not mean that they will be shelling the whole. The ship, which is in the high sea, can shell a city like Tripoli and will not shell any other place. The aircraft which take off from their bases in America, Europe and aircraft carriers raid [words indistinct], but you as an infantry soldier or the masses in general do not fight a ship that is 200 km away, shelling us with its missiles.

But the destruction [words indistinct] or the bombs, or the dead, or the wounded, or the fires will be [words indistinct] on Libyan soil. [words indistinct] they are at sea but shelling Libyan soil.

One who hears the words sea battle understands that the action will take place at sea. It means sea and land, From the sea they shell camps, factories, communications, cities, bases. People die, fires break out. Here the preparation, I admire this preparation of which I was told, the filling of the blood banks from now, the opening of nursing courses, the preparation of the civil defense and the combat of fires, etc. I say from now the [words indistinct]. The challenge, since there is an economic battle, is that we should strengthen our economy in the same way as weapons are mobilized in the event of a military battle. Even when the battle is a military one, it needs an economic base [words indistinct]. The economy is important. If we fight with arms, we have a strong economy to finance the battle.

If we are in an economic battle, then we must strengthen the economy. In both cases, the economy is everything. It is the foundation. We must realize that the economy has two aspects: there is self-sufficiency in what we ourselves need, where one secures one's food, drink, and clothing without any pressure on society, on the state, and on its treasury. And there is the economy of the state of the masses, the general budget secured by we individuals by our sweat in order to buy weapons and things of general interest. If there is no need, then that is it; we will have succeeded; this would be victory; this is what is required.

If you and your family have reached self-sufficiency, without coming and knocking on doors saying: Buy me [word indistinct] from Germany, buy me chicken from Germany [words indistinct] for 18 months [word indistinct] egg or [word indistinct]; or saying: Bring me sheep from Bulgaria; bring me cloves from Madagascar; bring me flour from Australia; bring me tea from Sri Lanka; bring me bananas from Nicaragua; bring me.... If you keep knocking on the door, saying bring me this, bring me that, then what battle would you be entering? How [word indistinct] the battle? This is what is required; [words indistinct] saying bring me this, bring me that; and when they do not bring you what you want, then you go to America, you surrender and say: Here I am, I surrender.

If every year you achieve self-sufficiency — and this is a time of self-sufficiency for every family — then that is it; we would not go shopping anymore in the market. None of us family men would have to go shopping in the market to buy mint, parsley, eggs, meat, milk, fruit or vegetables. Every family should achieve self-sufficiency in this. On the other hand, we will thus make available for our society means of buying arms, constructing hospitals, schools, power stations, roads, etc.

I mean that if there is really general mobilization now — and I am now addressing myself to all the basic people's congresses — I have asked for statistics, [word indistinct] and assessments. When I saw the enthusiasm...I hope that I have not been deceived by the enthusiasm of the congresses with the sight of the seriousness of the Libyans; and I hope that when it comes to action, this will not turn out to be mere talk, as the Egyptians say.

In fact, when I saw the enthusiasm, I said that this people is ready to make miracles at this moment, and that I must contribute by presenting something to it, a plan.

[Passage indistinct] directives; that I must somehow explain to it the road it should follow, as long as feelings are so high with enthusiasm and challenge. I told them that olive oil, for instance, is a weapon. If we keep paying so many millions to buy olive oil,how are we going to be independent and save these millions? If every Libyan during this season, or not necessarily during this season; [changes thought] imagine if during two or three seasons every Libyan, (?especially) the workers who number half a million, not including those under arms, students, civil servants and other producers — if every Libyan plants an olive tree, whether this year or in 2 years time. this would make Libya self-sufficient in olive oil. We would thus have to plant some 10 million olive trees.

If we buy these plants from abroad, they would cost us the same thing: 10 million dinars. In other words, we save 10 million dinars to buy olive tree plants, but if each of us plants sixteen plants, then the miracle would be made. This would really be a go-to-hell for America. Planting an olive tree in the ground would be like inserting a spike in the eye of America.

Every municipality would have to define the areas where olive trees are to be planted. But even if one plants olive trees in one's farmyard, it would be enough to plant 16 olive trees in one farmyard. If half a million of us plants sixteen plants we would have ten million trees [figures as heard], and we would be self-sufficient in olive oil after a few years — we would have laid the foundations.

If each of the half a million Libyan workers plants three date trees, then we would add 1 and 1/2 million new date trees. If we buy such date tree plants we would need 27 or 30 million dinars. Thus we would have to save an equivalent amount from the consumer goods budget: taxes, savings, in other words, putting our money in banks. The banks would then function and your money would remain there for you. If we pay the taxes, this will help the farms, the cooperatives, and the private personal and productive workshops.

We will plant 1.5 million new palm trees. This is a great fortune. We could export it or keep it. If every Libyan planted only 2 out of 500,000 citrus trees, then we would have planted 1 million new citrus trees. I found out that they do not want citrus trees and they have even stopped planting them. Citrus fruits are oranges and lemons and it was discovered that these fruits are wanted in Europe.

Only the Mediterranean countries grow oranges and olives. The rest of the world has no oranges. Therefore, this is a comodity which we should grow. A million trees. We can export oranges just as we export petroleum. If the export of petroleum is insufficient, then we can compensate by exporting oranges, dates, and olives.

Here is the petroleum; they blockade it and store it. So we will create another petroleum — (? not) real petroleum. The world needs petroleum. If the world needs oranges in addition to petroleum, we should grow oranges; if they need watermelons, we should grow water melons. [Words indistinct] we export to the world [words indistinct] that material which we do not have. Therefore, anyone who plants tea, which we do not have, can force us to buy it. He becomes a producer of tea and can bring it to us and present it to us for a certain price and we buy it from him. By this he imposes his will. If Europe wants oranges, we can plant oranges and they will be forced to buy them; we will impose our will. The (?Israelis) export oranges. They occupied Palestine and are planting citrus and exporting them to Europe. For about 2.5 million dinars we could buy 1 million new citrus trees. If we save 2.5 million dinars and every Libyan plants only 2 trees, if he plants 4 trees we would have 2 million trees. This is more than we need, double the need. If you plant 8 new trees this will mean 4 million citrus trees, that is, 3 times the requirements. This is as far as the trees are concerned.

I think it is clear now that if every Libyan in this battle...[Al-Qadhdhafi hesitates] This battle means that you plant 16 olive trees, 3 palm trees and 2 citrus trees. It is enough that every Libyan will plant these, then you will see how many trees and what we have done on the Libyan soil.

If we save 30 million dinars, if we save them by saying we do not want such and such thing but we want something else, what is this something else? Let us suppose we want to be self-sufficient in milk. In order for the Libyans to become self-sufficient in milk and not to import it, they would need to buy 46,000 cows. I told the director of estimations a few days ago to ask the people who have these calculations, to ask them about this and that. They said the Libyan people need so much milk every year. I said to them: all right, we cannot buy 46,000 cows, and there is difficulty in breeding them, and the fodder and so on. But [words indistinct] one-third of the milk we consume comes from cows. This means one-third of the total figure. One-third is from camels and one-third from sheep. This means we have sheep, camels, and cows whose milk will suffice for Libyan consumption every year. This requires the saving of 30 million dinars — 30 million dinars in order to supply the Jamahiriyah's requirements for milk every year; possibly less than that, possibly 25 million because of the price of a camel. I do not how much a camel costs; they said about 400 dinars, which is wrong. Camels have no costs, they could be sold even for 50 dinars and every family could buy a camel for 50 dinars and become self-sufficient and stop buying milk from the market.

Eggs: To be self-sufficient in eggs I need 4 million dinars. We could bring in hens sufficient for our yearly consumption — this is 4 million a year.

If we save 15 million dinars on meat only we would save our needs for 1 year. This is what we consume: 15 million dinars would be saved. But the way we are spending this money in itself needs calculation.

Another remark about olive oil. There are about 7.5 million olive trees in Libya, producing approximately 45,000 metric tons of olive oil. Local consumption of olives has reached 72,000 metric tons. This means that if we have 7.5 million trees producing in theory 45,000 metric ton, while we consume 72,000 metric ton, we are almost covering our consumption. But the fact is that every year we obtain just 3 metric ton of olive oil. How is it that we get 3 metric ton from 7.5 million trees? The 7.5 million olive trees are meant to produce 45,000 metric ton! How is it that we get only 3 metric ton of olive oil?

Well, this is the revolution, if you want a revolution, if you want confrontation. Go to these 7.5 million olive trees, and act so that each tree yields the crop it is supposed to produce. You must get 45,00 metric ton of olive oil from the olive trees you have. This would be a revolution. There is no problem in it. It has nothing to do with writing a telegram to the brother colonel full of grandiloquent expressions from this or that congress; it has nothing to do with chanting slogans. Slogans have no relation to patriotism, fatigue or sacrifice; planting trees involves some fatique, but it is the correct thing to do.

In other words, every year we import 72,000 metric ton of olive oil, and we are supposed to import just about 30,000 metric tons, not 70 [as heard]. But if we plant the trees I have talked about we would be able to do without imports.

If the average family in the Jamahiriyah has five persons — I say average because some families have three persons and others have twelve — but the reasonable figure is always the average one. Adding two extremes, a family of seven and a family of three, the total is ten, and dividing by two equals five. But what matters is that every Libyan family takes part in this economic battle for their own interests. They would not lose, they would win.

Every family of 5 Libyans needs 350 liters of milk a year. Every family of 5 or every 5 Libyans consume 350 liters of milk a year which is imported from abroad. If every family decided to secure their 350 liters of milk by raising animals to provide this amount of milk, we would be independent and we would triumph in the battle because we would stop buying milk from abroad.

Every family must start thinking. Families should sit together whether within the framework of a people's congress or a people's committee. I mean, the family should form a management for itself, a self-government for itself, a budget for itself — their budgets being their salaries. Members of the family should sit and decide, and say: In order to spite and defy America and to win the battle, we will not buy milk from abroad. Our family will become self-sufficient in terms of milk, eggs, meat, fruits, and grains and so on. But how shall we attain this? We begin to say: Our salary is so much and our income is so much. If we consume 350 liters of milk a year, where shall we get them? If every family buys one goat, then we can dispense with the milk. If every family buys one or two goats, that would suffice.

But where shall these animals be raised? They should not be raised in the cities. Each municipality should try to implement what we have been saying. The lands around the cities should be divided so that everyone would have a part or even a quarter of a hectare in which to graze his goats and thus become self-sufficient in milk.

A ewe costs only 50 dinars, and not 400 dinars as some sell them now. What would happen if each family bought one or two goats? Would that be a gain or a loss for the family? I do not think it is a serious matter for a family to buy a goat and raise it for its milk. Perhaps this [words indistinct]. America may [words indistinct] drive us toward independent struggle.

If every family were to buy a cow, we would have a surplus of milk to sell. Perhaps a family cannot have one cow; perhaps it would be better for every 4, 5, 6, 7 or 10 families to share a cow. This is another way. You could make a collection from a group of families in the same street and buy a cow and put it somewhere.

The price of a cow is 300 dinars, but its milk would be sufficient for all these families. It says in these papers here how much each cow produces.

Every Libyan consumes 240 eggs a year. When we multiply this by 5 we get 1,200. This means that every family consisting of five people or every five Libyans consumes, they eat, 1,200 eggs a year. Every five individuals in the form of a cooperative — we are not looking at the family alone — it can be wider, every 5 persons, every 20, every 30, every 100, every 50 persons [words indistinct] but I take the family as an example. A family consisting of five people decides how it is going to provide 1,200 eggs a year for itself. It buys itself six hens, that is (?enough). There is no problem for a family to [word indistinct] six hens or every five persons go and buy six [words indistinct]. Every municipality takes the land around it, one (?circle after another) and divide it for this purpose. This why the land can be developed and this how independence is achieve. The price of these six is 12 dinars and I do not think there is a family that cannot take 12 dinars and buy six hens in order to produce 1,200 eggs a year so that it no longer needs to buy in the market or from Germany or from America. This is a model. If you want to achieve sufficiency in eggs every five persons, and it is possible for fives and fives to participate together and it is possible for a family to decide that it consumes 1,200. They need six hens, which cost 12 dinars. That's it. Every family should meet or every group of people should meet as of tomorrow [words indistinct] the battle.

Every Libyan consumes 50 [word indistinct] kilograms of meat a year. Thus, a family consisting of five or every five Libyans consume 215 kilograms of meat a year. How can we no longer buy it from abroad and provide it? The family should buy birds, should buy other animals and rear them in order to provide — this is calculated by the kilo. You can say 50 kilos of meat (?should not be) all meat. Half of it can be meat, half eggs, their third, their quarter other materials which have the same protein: beans, lentils, broad beans, I do not know what — all these things have protein. The [word indistinct] has protein, fish has protein, meat itself is protein. It is not necessary for it to be all meat. There is nothing easier [words indistinct]...meat, eggs, olives, dates, if you do not make these things your [words indistinct]. I alert you so that you may not be decieved. You are still in the sweet battle, you are still on the easy way but if you neglect, you will face the difficult road, the hard choice.

We have the grain. We consume 500,000 metric tons of wheat every year and about 500,000 metric ton of barley, most of it for feed. (?We produce) about 200,000 metric ton of the 500,000; 300,000 remain. Half of it could be supplied through the great artificial river in the future, and the other half, 150,000 metric ton of wheat we would still need. This requires that we plant other areas, not less than 100,000 irrigated hectares of what so that we become self-sufficient. [Word indistinct] every Libyan should plant wheat or barley in his farm. [words indistinct] Do not buy rice from abroad, do not buy flour from abroad. Every family should determine how much grain they consume and plant it in their farm or valley. This salary of yours, plant wheat with it and get animals with it — get anything with it. It is possible that the people, the families, the cooperatives or certain groups or Jamahiri suburbs could be granted loans so that they can get these things. This is simple and requires small sums of money — 10 dinars, 12, 15, 20 or 100 dinars could help you do something to dispense with the market, and you will not need after that to go to the market and struggle among the crowds. There is a [word indistinct] citizen in this country who goes to the market to buy something which he can produce himself.

It is required that any house with grounds should plant its olives, yes, and oranges and palm trees and even its bananas and grapes. That is it. With this you would not need to go to the market. If you consider your own houses as a temporary residence, then show me to whom you would leave them. Anyone with a house in which he is settled should plant these trees, should surround it with these trees which will rid him from the need to go to the market to buy fruit. Even the bananas; if every family decides to plant its bananas by their house, then you would not have to import bananas from abroad. Every day [words indsitinct] on bananas and that is it. [words indistinct] tanks in which the rain water will be kept. The rains are heavy now, it seems that there has began a change in the weather, God willing. There are now very heavy rains in this [word indistinct] different from what we were used to. That it is [word indistinct] in the yard which will suffice you for a full year and from which you water the trees. If you need water, you dig [words indistinct] and plant trees. American cuts the trees and destroys the [word indistinct] and kills us. [words indistinct] America.

There are the cereals, trees, eggs, meat and milk, in addition to what the Arabs call tricot; it must be in every house, this tricot; the family, the modesty, and the things which [words indsitinct] to make [words indistinct] Turkey and Greece, you spent...[words indistinct] The tricot is used for making children's clothes at home. One takes a loan; they give him a loan; if one comes and says, give me a loan, I want to buy a tricot machine, because all my clothes — socks, tee shirts, children clothes — all these we can manufacture at home. All right, manufacture them. They give him a loan. At every home [words indistinct] argument. Is this his machinegun; [as heard] we find tricot at every home from tomorrow; [words indistinct] and then they set up a factory for these machines to produce...[words indistinct] [chanting]

When we fight and when we chant, it must have a meaning, useful and necessary; but when we chant without fighting, and shout without a battle, this is meaningless; these are empty words which we are talking about; if you chant about how to plant olive trees, citrus trees, and palm trees, on how every family should be independent and how tomorrow, the Jamahiriyah from end to end will begin to form cooperatives and mass quarters, and will fix its budget from its wages and ask for loans if it needs loans, on the basis that it is carrying out such-and-such things, and will not just buy what these families need of these plants, animals, (?not enough) what we have in our nurseries or in our general projects; if you ask, for instance, 1 million camels, you will not find it; you will say, let us buy them from abroad; every masses' quarters, every cooperative, every family offers the money they have; so even you cannot buy, you do not how to arrange this; you give this money to your municipality, to the competent committee which could from now on begin to determine these quarters. All right, if you have 500 dinars, use this money to buy plants of such kind so that we can plant them; and buy with that money such and such a camel or goat or chicken, so we will become self-sufficient and do everything and not go to the market anymore.

sentence indistinct] [all passages as heard]

his is the capital. [words indistinct] From tomorrow you will tart at masses' quarters, start with cooperatives, new coopera- ives, industrial, agricultural and everyone will begin to offer [as eard]. Those who ask for tricot will begin to make their own lothes at home and no longer buy from the colonialist markets, ecause we are boycotting them just as they have boycotted us, his price of the tricot [words indistinct] buy this machine from nywhere, they give a receipt for the money and then they will uy it for you and then they will hand it over to you.

hose who are not trained in weaving and these things, beginning omorrow you will start courses in the training of weaving; every amily shoudl endeavor to manufacture everything from its ome; [words indistinct] This effort, tomorrow we will turn out a loak; we will begin to manufacture; we have wool, we will buy ool, etc. This is independence; I see that this battle [words ndistinct] the positions, the lines of confrontation, the minefields, ne fortifications — I mean all the fighting arrangements in the attlefield; it is now this; whether weaving, whether the tricot, ne farm, the breeding of chickens, independence — it means ndependence — so much so that at the end of the year we will ay "raspberry" to America; to keep punishing us, to keep ightening us, to keep makes us kneel — on the contrary, we will urn up stronger.[words indistinct]

told you it could strengthen us; and we will say, thanks be to od that a confrontation did take place at the beginning of 1986 etween me and America and Zionism. Otherwise, we would not ave thought about ourselves, about getting organized and ecoming independent and having the source of milk, the source f vegetables and fruits; having a small factory at his own home anufacturing things. If it was not for this, we would not have t up cooperatives; families would not have gathered together to t up a farm for the chickens around the town. As for oil, we say anks to God and how stupid we were to spend our wages on npty things. Now your wage has become of value; and the work at brought you this wage you now [word indistinct] and has its lue; because your wage kept you independent, sensing that you e not used to breed [word indistinct] every year and become dependence; you would say how you were going to the market oking for milk mixed with the bones of the dead, as the Arabs y. [Words indistinct] 50 dinars, the year after and the year after at, three or four families buying one cow and the cow becomes o, three or four. [words indistinct] and how was our live oceeding. How was our life proceeding? This confrontation is hat civilized us. We were looking for the eggs, and we did not ow how to produce them. It is easy; you can breed some ickens and produce the eggs. The meat — we were queuing ord indistinct] the slaughterhouse and the butcher. We discov- ed that there is nothing easier than breeding these animals. You n breed them. This saves part of the general budget.

'e should construct huge projects, fisheries, basins for breeding sh along the Libyan coast and utilize the coast which we defend d which we have nearly died for, for which the superpowers allenge us. Why do we not utilize it? It is possible to spread e basins along the Libyan coast, basins for breeding fish. You n take a section of the sea and close it and breed fish in it. The hole world now breeds fish. I mean the serious countries. For instance, the Israelis would like to assert their presence on the Arab land in spite of our will. These fish plantations are everywhere in Palestine, along the rivers and seas. Japan did the same thing. Many countries of the world are not looking for fish in the middle of the sea any more. They now control the fish, and plant it, similar to a tree. [words indistinct] and you can say how much would the production be. Now we have planted it in the dam of (?Wadi al-Mijinin) and some other dams. You have seen it. They are large fish. The season is about 4 months. When the dam is full of water we can plant fish in it. We have planted the fish here, and you have seen it, as they have shown it on the screen more than once.

In fact, I very much admire the enthusiastic stand of the Libyan people, and that they are not afraid of America and nobody [word indistinct]. In fact, this time is different from all the other times. This is what encouraged me to present them with things that are advanced to some extent.

This includes the primary schools.. probably I have forgotten this point since I do not have the notes...the project of home primary education. This is [word indistinct] application. We have to decide how to save the monies of the primary schools in order to get something else with them. It is possible that every group, even the families in which nobody can read and write or teach his children, could get a teacher or a group of teachers and distribute themselves among a number of areas. After 5 or 6 years, the children will go to the preparatory schools and will find them ready. The families should compete; every family should see if it can makes its son reach the preparatory school or not. Make sure that they will succeed in it; otherwise we will have illiteracy anew, because there is a problem of who can absorb the new children.

Illiteracy has returned to the Arab countries again. During the first years, the number of children was small, and they were absorbed into the schools. Now the number of children has increased, and these Arab countries now have no capacity. Now, a number of Arab countries are on their way again toward illiteracy. This means that the new Arab generations will be illiterate. You have to know that. This is the age of science, and you think that all the Arabs are learning. On the contrary, from now on illiteracy will resume in the Arab world. This is because the basis of eduction is to construct enough primary schools to absorb all the children. Anyone who is not absorbed in a primary school will be left behind. Let us avoid this problem by getting the primary education at home. By this we will save for preparatory education and middle education, I mean, and higher education. If we do not take this step, illiteracy will return to us again. Some Arab countries cannot now absorb their children in the schools. Therefore, illiteracy is coming again. If a child does not go to primary school, he will not go to preparatory school. If he does not go to preparatory school he will not go to middle school, and after that he will not go on to higher education. Now the new generations are prepared to be illiterate, like our ancestors, again, while the the world fights among itself in space.

This is because every Arab country cannot meet these costs. If the Arabs were one state, they would be able to absorb their children in the schools with their efforts. But the Arabs are not currently one state. There is one country with teachers and another without teachers, a country with schools with few students and another whose schools are crowded or that has no schools at all for its children. Arab unity is necessary in order for the Arabs to enter the modern times; otherwise they will be finished; they will become as in the past, and go back to living on the sidelines.

We are here now to decide on our free land. We can avoid this crisis by absorbing primary education at home. Whatever the numbers that might increase, every family who has children should shoulder the responsibility of their primary education. After that, we can supply middle education. Probably in a future stage we might absorb middle education at home, and higher education and the specialised technical education only will be...I mean, that the Libyans for the first time...this is what encouraged me to present these things to them.

In the past, in 1967 and even in 1973, when the Libyans used to hear of war in the Middle East, they used to gather their families and flee to the mountains, leaving the coastal areas back to their villages, one carrying a sack of flour and another carrying a box or a sack of rice — very disgraceful indeed. The people go rushing as though the country was on fire, a real fire, and so everyone tries to save all he can, carry it, and go, although the battle in the Middle East is about 4,000 kilometers away from us. It cannot reach us at all and commodities have not become more expensive, or even scarce.

Though this time the threat was near, it was not in Palestine. It was near the Libyan shores. I do not remember well — I think around 6 January, on the 6th of this month, the Israelis did try to raid Libya with their planes. Their planes came out at dawn and they tried to supply them with fuel, and tried to seek the help of an American aircraft carrier and the U.S. bases in the Mediterranean. But they discovered that the operation involved a risk of untold consequences and so they canceled it. [chants]

Following the failure of this operation, we were surprised to see the American fleets appear off the Libyan coasts from Banghazi to Tripoli. They came in groups — scores of American vessels together with an aircraft carrier. We believe that they were sailing from the north to the south, i.e. in the direction of Libya, and so if they reached the latitude 30.5 degrees, which is the beginning of the Gulf of Sidra, we would have to clash with them. We were prepared. We had declared the maximum state of preparedness. But by midday, the American flotilla disappeared for international and local reasons. It seems after that they had retreated and decided to embark on the economic battle in which we now find ourselves.

I am pleased with the Libyans this time. None of them rushed to carry sacks of tea, flour, so on. On the contrary, they went to the people's congresses and raised cries of defiance.

(?It was the invasion) that made the Arab nation and the whole world stand by you. They saw that you are not afraid nor are you submissive, but, on the contrary, you showed firmness and defiance toward this confrontation.

The Libyans forgot all about market commodities and proceeded to the congresses and declared the cry of defiance. This encouraged me to put forward to you these practical suggestions. That is, if you could transform your zeal into practical deeds.

The battle imposed on us now is an economic battle and it is waged by a superpower — the United States. On the 21st of this month, the whole of Europe will be meeting to consider the American demand for them to join the economic battle against the Jamahiriyah. On the 21st day of this month, all the West European countries will meet [words indistinct] for they do not know what to say. Naturally, they are now opposed to America. But they are forced to consider the call made by America: that Western Europe must join the economic battle against Libya.

After that, the United States distributed messages among all the world countries asking them to join in the battle, i.e. total mobilization of the whole world: the African, Asian, Latin American, and European countries, with the exception of the socialist countries and the Warsaw Pact member-countries and the USSR. These support us in the battle and they have no ambition to (?influence it). To the rest of the countries of the world, however, they sent messages asking them to boycott Libya and to join the economic battle declared by the United States against Libya.

The superpower, America, declared a state of national emergency to face up to the Libyan threat. This is what they called it. This is because the Libyan people, refused to succumb. It because they saw that the Libyan people had refused to succumb. The Libyan people uttered the cry of defiance. They said it seems that this small people would triumph, and since it would triumph, then we must not concentrate our forces.

So that we may really triumph and your cries are not hollow, you must apply the things I have spoken to you about. I mean as of tomorrow, the [word indistinct], the families and the Jamahiriyah quarters should decide to be self-sufficient in regard to things we now import from abroad. We must make things [word indistinct] oil.

We export citrus, dates, fruits, and vegetables. We have a high level of poultry production and we export it. If they want to fight the oil, then we will face them with oranges, dates. The world cannot live without oranges and dates. These things are within our power. As of tomorrow, we can change our land into orange groves, olive groves, palm groves, poultry farms, and vegetables which we can export. Each one produces enough grain to meet the needs of his family and even barley. Nobody would grind flour and eat it. The wheat can be ground in various grades producing farine or anything else. You can plant grain and even barley, the world eats barley and we too lived on barley all our lives. The wheat is only a luxury.

When I visited Senegal the other day, they told me that those who have unmilled rice, like the rice we have, give it to the animals and get instead milled rice. I asked why? They said because the people are accustomed to the milled rice and so the unmilled rice to them has no taste. Imagine: We do not import this milled rice at all, but to Senegal and some other people, if the rice is not milled, they do not eat it. If the rice is whole, they give it as fodder to the animals. But we do not buy the milled rice. Naturally, the milled rice is cheaper [as heard].

This should enter the battle. I do not believe the battle is difficult. I do not think the battle will be difficult. With our income, our capabilities, and our salaries, we can triumph over America. Forward and the struggle will continue.

JANA Reports on Al-Qadhdhafi ABC Interview

LD150935 Tripoli JANA in English 0836 GMT 15 Jan 86

["U.S. TV Network Interview With Leader" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 3, Jan. 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution confirmed that the serious terrorism the world faces today "which we are confronting is the official terrorism, the one the U.S. and Israeli Governments practice. It is the one that threatens world peace and the small states' independence".

In the process of replying to the questions of the U.S. TV network ABC, which was relayed by satellite directly to the Night Line programme, the leader said: "What took place in Rome cannot be carried out by a U.N. member-state. What had a group of Palestinian carried out was a different thing, for Palestinians are not recognised by the United Nations (U.N.). America refuses to recognise them which makes them forced to act outside the law and we should expect more if their issue is not settled".

In his replies, the leader confirmed that there is no relation between Libya's support for the just cause of the Palestinian people and those operations that groups of Fedayeen carry out, which are their responsibility and not the responsibility of any state. Otherwise all world states which support the Palestinian cause are held responsible for the incidents that took place in Rome and Vienna and elsewhere.

The leader of the revolution indicated that there are hostile intentions on the side of the U.S. towards Libya and there is a U.S. terrorist spirit towards the Arab nation and its independence. He was pointing to America's unwillingness that we should be independent. "It wants us to be under its control." He reminded about the losses it suffered from the expulsion of 5 of U.S. military bases from the Libyan Arab territories which made America attempt to regain this area and keep it under its control, otherwise there is no problem between Libya and the U.S.

The leader of the revolution confirmed that if America tried to attack Libya and put its threats into practice, then there are grave consequences and effects which will follow such an attack, "if we were attacked, then we shall not hesitate."

The leader declared that an attack by a great power on a tiny country like Libya will be dangerous and a start of a third world war, which will turn the region into a battlefield, it will destroy communications, trade, tourism and marine transport.

The leader said: "If we were attacked by the U.S., then all tiny countries will stand with us. Between us we will form an international popular force that will struggle against America. Also there will be another great power in the world, because the U.S. is not the only great power in the world that has the free [word indistinct] of work. The world is controlled by the law of international balance and if America took any action against Libya, then the international balance will stay by our side, and other world great powers will not allow America to carry out its action."

The leader added: "There are other forces in the world which will support us despite their being not great powers. But they are fedayeen from everywhere and can act anywhere."

The leader indicated that if the struggle against the U.S. aggression is considered that if the struggle against the U.S. aggression is considered as terrorism, "then in this case it is a good thing. If the world's freedom fighters supported us against America, in case it attacks us, then you will consider them as terrorists. Then in this case you will consider the just struggle for freedom, as terrorism."

The leader confirmed that the struggle of the Palestinian people for the liberation of Palestine is a legitimate struggle, a sacred and just one.

And on a question relating to the Rome and Vienna airports, the leader explained that the Israelis are fighting Palestinians outside Palestine and chase them everywhere in the Arab states and all over the world. "This confirms that the Palestinians have the rights to reply to that."

The leader confirmed that the U.S. has declared an economic war against Libya, the tiny country.

Replying to a question put to him concerning the future of U.S. relations towards Libya, the leader of the revolution said: "We are victims, the aggression comes from one side, ie. from America whether this aggression is military or economic."

The leader of the revolution has stressed that we are against terrorism, pointing out that we are struggling against terrorism, but USA doesn't want this, for it aims at our independence, integrity and nation, adding that it threatens us with its Sixth Fleet and long-range bombers B52 as we expect that they will attack us anytime.

The leader of the revolution has pointed out that this is a state of official terrorism practised against us by U.S. Government and that we want to unify and liberate our nation as well as to develop our country in a manner far from foreign interventions in our internal and pan-Arab affairs, stressing that this is a very dangerous thing brought about by the super power, namely USA, against small countries like Libya.

Replying to a question on the military choices being spoken about by the head of U.S. Administration, the leader has said that Reagan can attack us, but he has absolutely (?no) justification for this attack.

He has added that we reject to cut off our relations with our brotherly Palestinians and that Abu Nidal and all other Palestinian leaders are our brothers and that we support them because they are fighting for a just cause. They want to liberate Palestine that has been occupied since 1948 by Zionism. They have, he (?added) the right to fight and that we support this just struggle. The Israelis, he continues, constitutes a danger to our future as

Arabs from the ocean to the gulf.

He says we should not mix this with other issues like what took place in Rome and Vienna airports, pointing out that what took place there were individual acts executed by individuals who are not responsible politically or revolutionarily, Possibly they did this because they were faced with terrorism, for they have been crushed under Israelis armoured vehicles and tanks which used to trample on families inside their civilian motorcars which they were using to flee their villages which were attacked by the Israelis.

He points out that some individuals of these families possibly wants to have revenge like the Lebanese girl, Sanna' Mihidli, who gave her life and killed a number of the Israelis after seeing her family being trampled on by the Israelis.

The leader of the revolution, on concluding the interview, has wondered by asking why USA has not imposed economic sanctions against the Israelis who have slaughtered many innocent civilians.

Al-Qadhdhafi Proposes Arab Peace Force for PDRY

LD141754 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1732 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] A telephone contact has taken place between the brother leader of the revolution and Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR concerning the bloody and regrettable events in South Yemen.

JANA has learned that the brother leader of the revolution has proposed to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih that an Arab Libyan peace force be landed in North Yemen and later moved to Aden to stop the fratricidal fighting in South Yemen. The Agency has learned that this Arab Libyan proposal is currently being studied and the subject of consultations.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Syria's Al-Asad Discuss PDRY

LD141755 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] A telephone conversation took place today between the brother leader of the revolution and Syrian President Hafiz Al-Asad in relation to the bloody and regrettable events that are taking place among the brothers in South Yemen. JANA has learned that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has appealed to the brothers in South Yemen to contact it in order to know what is required from Libya to put and end to the fighting that is taking place between brothers, and in order to rescue the revolution in South Yemen.

Mauritanian Delegation Holds Talks 14 January

LD141327 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] A round of talks was held this morning between the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. The session was attended by brothers the secretaries of the General People's Committees of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, Public Service, Education, Planning, Economy and Petroleum. On the Mauritanian side it was attended by the ministers of foreign affairs, justice and Islamic orientation, labor, public service, finance and commerce.

Ways of strengthening existing cooperation between the two fraternal peoples in all fields and activating the work of joint companies, and taking all necessary measures to implement the agreements signed between the two countries were discussed at the session.

President Lays Wreath

LD142024 Tripoli JANA in English 1837 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 3, Jan. 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Colonel Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Taya, the chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and the president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania placed, at noon today, a wreath of flowers on the memorial monument of the martyrs of the famous Al Hani battle.

The Mauritanian president also visited the martyrs cemetery where he prayed asking for mercy on the soul of martyr Mohamed Abu Minyar al-Qadhdhafi, the father of the leader of the revolution.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Jallud in Talks

LD142224 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The brother leader of the great al-Fatah revolution and Colonel Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, held a working session this evening which was attended by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, and by the Mauritanian foreign minister.

The brother leader of the great al-Fatah revolution and the Mauritanian head of state also attended an equestrian display in which several Libyan Arab riders in traditional costume took part. This display was held in honor of the Mauritanian head of state.

Demonstrations Mark 1964 Student Uprising

LD141946 Tripoli JANA in English 1857 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 3, Jan. 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — For the second day, the students' masses revived the 22nd anniversary of the student uprising on 13 and 14 January 1964.

Male and female student masses took to the streets of the Jamahiriyah baladiyats this morning in massive marches carrying green flags, portraits of the leader of the revolution and placards expressing the solidarity of the student masses with the Great Al-Fatah Revolution and its historic leadership which reflected the youths' ambitions in smashing the crowns of the stooges, agents and reactionaries and wiped out for good the era of despotism, oppression and tyranny.

This morning, the masses of students took to the streets of Tripoli, Zletin, Ajdabia, Al-Jabal Al-Akhdhar, Banghazi and al-Qatrun.

Foreign Liaison Bureau Hosts Diplomatic Community

LD142117 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2005 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison hosted a reception banquet today for the foreigners in the Jamahiriyah on the occasion of the new year. The banquet was attended by the heads of the diplomatic missions accreditted to the Jamahiriyah and a large number of the foreign communities in the Jamahiriyah.

A member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, in an address to the attendants, stressed that the permanent and firm relations are the relations among peoples and not among governments. He pointed out that the Libyan Arab people always work toward consolidating and strengthening their relations with all the peaceloving peoples of the world.

Financial Institutions Condemn U.S. Boycott

LD141716 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The revolutionary forces in banks and insurance and finance institutions this morning held a meeting at Houari Boumedienne Hall at the Tripoli General Congress, during which they discussed the U.S. economic measures against the Libyan Arab people taken by President Reagan and illegally freezing the Arab assets in American banks.

The revolutionary forces issued a statement at the end of their meetings in which they stressed their readiness to take all necessary measures and means to confront this irresponsible position taken by the U.S. administration.

The forces of the revolution in banks and insurance (?institutions) have promised the brother leader of the revolution in their statement to work assiduously to thwart the U.S. schemes. They stressed that the support of the fraternal Arab countries and other friendly countries is considered a political and economic gain for the Arab nation and a defeat for U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

The revolutionary forces at the secretariat of the vocational congress of banks and insurance institutions sent a cable to the brother leader of the revolution in which they stressed their challenge to the U.S.-Zionist assault, their confrontation of all threats, and their readiness to implement the order of death in order to defend the principles and the goals of the great al-Fatah revolution and the great benefits brought to the Libyan people in all fields by it.

Arabs Urged to Implement Economic Boycott of U.S.

LD142033 Tripoli JANA in English 1843 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Al-Shararah Al-Oula-Sabha, Jumada Awal 3, Jan.14, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — The masses of the Basic People's Congress Arab gathering in Al-Shararah al-Oula-Sabha held a meeting on Sunday to discuss the U.S. economic measures and threats against the Libyan Arab people and its historic leadership and the way to confront these threats and measures.

The Arab masses in Al-Shararah al-Oula-Sabha took many decisions including the invitation to Arab youths to volunteer to carry arms and fight the enemy and to contribute in liberating the Arab land.

The Basic People's Congress's masses Arab gathering in Al-Shararah al-Oula-Sabha called on the need for Arab countries' economic boycott of U.S. Government and the withdrawal of their assets from the U.S. banks.

They also decided to firmly stand by the side of the Libyan Arab people in its brave confrontation with all U.S. threats and economic measures.

Korean-Libyan Friendship Society Condemns U.S.

LD141610 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The Korean -Libyan Friendship Society has strongly condemned the U.S.-Zionist threat campaigns against the Libyan Arab people and stressed the Korean people's solidarity with the Libyan people's struggle against American hegemony. It has added in a cable to the brother leader of the revolution that the Korean people will fight side by side with the Libyan people against any U.S.-Zionist aggression against Libya.

UAE Envoy Cited on Support for Libya, U.S. Threats

LD141522 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Voice of the revolutionary committees; unidentified correspondent's interview with Jasim Muhammad Yusuf, UAE charge d'affaires to Libya — date and place not given; live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] First, we all know the stance taken by the UAE regarding the U.S. threats against the Arab nation in general, and recently against the Jamahiriyah in particular. Would you please give us more clarification about the UAE's stance regarding these threats?

[Yusuf] In actual fact, the UAE has firm attitudes and a clear policy with regard to its relations with friendly and Arab states. These attitudes and policy are necessary for the UAE at this current stage when the Jamahiriyah is being subjected to imperialist threats, so that the UAE must take the attitude of a state supporting and backing the fraternal Jamahiriyah.

Abu Musa Meets Palestinians in Sabha 13 Jan

LD141038 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0802 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text]Sabha, 14 Jan, (JANA)— Brother Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], secretary of the Fatah provisional leadership, met yesterday evening with Palestinian brothers in the city of the first spark, Sabha.

Commentary Condemns Whitehead Tour of Europe

LD141319 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1100 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Jan (JANA) — Observers of the Libyan Arab-U.S. confrontation are in agreement that the administration of President Regaan, which has been using the most malicious and wildest means in its war against Libya, has begun resorting to some new methods because of its failure to achieve any worthwhile success in its aggressive schemes.

Observers are saying that the methods of directly blackmailing the peoples of Western Europe and waging psychological campaigns against the Jamahiriyah have become the official means of action of U.S. officials.

Observers point out that the tour of U.S. envoy John Whitehead, due to start tomorrow to a number of capitals in Western Europe, is a form of open blackmail by President Reagan's Administration against those countries, and a new attempt to involve Western Europe in an artificial battle in which it has no interest. The spread of fear and terror in a number of European countries, which coincides with Whitehead's tour, is proof of the nature of this U.S. blackmail.

At another level, the U.S. administration's transfer of some naval units, the latest being the aircraft carrier *Saratoga* from the Indian Ocean to the Mediterranean, is irrefutable proof that the psychological war is the only weapon left for the U.S. to confront Libya.

Further Comment

LD141650 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 14 Jan 86

["Spotlights" program commentary]

[Excerpts] At an encounter yesterday with representatives from five U.S. newspapers, the U.S. President expressed his dissatisfaction with the position of the Western European states in not going along with the U.S. decision to impose an economic boycott against the Jamahiriah. George Shultz, U.S. Secretary of State, refused to comment on a question by a journalist on the possibility of failure regarding the mission of his aide, John Whitehead, who is visiting Western Europe to persuade its governments to impose an economic boycott against the Jamahiriyah.

Observers watching the developments around this issue have stressed that Whitehead will achieve nothing from his tour of Western Europe, and that the U.S. decision to boycott the Jamahiriyah economically will not attain what U.S. President is epxecting: damage to the economic interests of the Libyan people. Concerning this subject, we present to you the following comment.

At a time when the U.S. Government took the illegal step of freezing Libyan assets in the United States, including scholarships to Libyan students in the United States and also funds for the headquarters of the Jamahiriyah mission in the United Nations; at a time when the United States has taken this hostile step, officials of the U.S. Government keep repeating that a military option cannot be ruled out against the Jamahiriyah. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said, on the issue of taking military action against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the President has given instructions that we should say nothing regarding what we might do.

On the other hand, since the first day of the issuance of the U.S. decision to freeze Libyan assets, the other states that Reagan has urged to make a decision similar to his own have rejected his call, stressing the economic interests and cordial relations between their respective countries and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. These were the responses of the Western European countries on which Reagan was banking to secure a decision similar to his own. The governments of these countries have also indicated the absence of any evidence, as claimed by the U.S. Administration, over any Libyan implication in acts of terrorism.

Furthermore, the hostile U.S. step to freeze Libyan assets in the United States has confirmed to the world that the United States does not abide by international conventions and norms. The step is also a motivation, particularly to the Arab states, to withdrawing all assets from the United States and for investing Arab funds inside the Arab homeland.

In a statement to a newspaper, the U.S. President said: The United States might lift the economic sanctions already announced against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. This confirms a feeling among U.S. politicians that their hostile measures against the Arab Libyan people have failed.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Meets Senegalese President 12 Jan

JN121507 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Jan (SUNA) — Senegalese President Abdou Diout, current chairman of the OAU, and his delegation made a stopover at Khartoum airport at 0900 today en route to Saudi Arabia, He was received at the airport by General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council. After seeing him off, Siwar al-Dhahab told the press that the talks, which lasted 1 hour, covered problems in Sudan and on the African Continent. Pointing out that the Senegalese president showed understanding of these problems, Siwar al-Dhahab also said that the continent will reap the fruits of the Senegalese president's efforts in his capacity as chairman of the OAU. He also praised the efforts of the current chairman of the OAU and his interest in the problems of the continent.

Siwar al-Dhahab Leaves for Djibouti Summit

JN141434 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 14 Jan (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, left Khartoum for Djibouti to take part in the summit East African countries' leaders. Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Sudan will participate in this summit.

Attorney General Releases 2 Officials on Bail

JN141520 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Jan (SUNA) — 'Uthman 'Abd al-Rahman Hakim, former agriculture minister, and 'Abd al-Rahman al-Fakki, former Friendship Hall Chairman, have been released. This came in a statement today by Attorney General 'Abd al-Salam al-Amin. The attorney general pointed out that the former agriculture minister was released in accordance with the recommendation and approval of the committee for investigation and complaints of the Agriculture Ministry, provided that he was released on bail. The former chairman of the Friendship Hall was released on 650,000 Sudanese pounds' bail after investigations were carried out by the investigation committee of the Friendship Hall. Many complaints had been filed against the Friendship Hall chairman.

Strike Hits Broadcasting Outside Capital

EA141024 Khartoum SUNA in English 0925 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Jan (SUNA) — The strike of the technical engineers which started yesterday had led to a complete stoppage of the radio and television transmissions except at the national capital. The strike, which will be called off on 20 January, affects so many vital utilities. The strike aims at improving terms of service for technical engineers.

Meanwhile, the alliance of the trade unions at the telecommunications corporation condemned the strike in a memo presented to the transport and communications minister. The alliance has decided on coordination with other engineers sectors at the corporation to steer the technical work with the required efficiency.

Journalists Banned From Entering Cabinet Hall

JN130958 Khartoum SUNA in English 0946 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, Jan.13, SUNA — The secretariat general of the Council of Ministers has banned jouranlists from entering the building for news coverage. The secretariat general yesterday said the presence of journalists at the reception hall is inconvenient for the ministers during and after sessions besides damaging the hall. The deputy secretary general of the Council of Ministers said some ministers had demanded "to be protected" against the presence of journalists inside the Cabinet's headquarters.

Garang Forces Reportedly Massacre 83 in Yirol

JN141457 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Juba/Sudan, 14 Jan (SUNA) — Eighty-three people from the city of Yirol in the Southern Region were killed in hideous crimes perpetrated by the John Garang forces in the Yirol hospital. (?The rest) were slaughtered while searching for food in deserted quarters near the city. This was disclosed to SUNA by eyewitnesses from the city of Dinga who moved from Yirol to Juba in search of protection, security, and food. The eyewitnesses said that these massacres, which were perpetrated by Garang's forces, took place in December. They said that the massacres were carried out against defenseless people, including 65 women, children, and old men.

ETHIOPIA

Electoral Committee Members Elected 14 Jan

EA142126 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Continuing their meeting today, members of the electoral college of the second round of elections for the national Workers Control Committee elected nine members of the electoral committee. At its meeting this morning the electoral college was briefed in detail on the biographies and revolutionary contributions of the 12 nominated comrades after which it elected 9 comrades as members of the electoral committee.

During the elections held under the authority of the Higher Committee for the Execution of Elections, those elected were Comrade Goshu Moges Belete, from Addis Ababa, as chairman of the electoral committee; Comrade Mulu Wondemu, from Addis Ababa, as secretary; and Comrade Tamiru Belai Berele, member of the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee, from Gonder, as assistant secretary. Also elected were Comrade Girma Wube, alternate member of the WPE Central Committee, from Harer; Comrade Nur Husein Nuru from Addis Ababa; Comrade Tesfa Giorgis (?Demoz) from Shewa; Comrade Mulugeta Shimelis from Addis Ababa; Comrade Belete Besha Melke from Kefa; and Comrade Jemere Bekele from Eritrea.

Next the electoral committee named five subcommittees and six screening teams after holding its own 1-hour meeting.

KENYA

Moi-Led Delegation Leaves for Djibouti 14 Jan

EA141125 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Summary] President Daniel arap Moi left for Djibouti today, shortly after 0800. He is accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Elijah Mwangale and Minister of Environment and Natural Resources Jeremiah Nyagah among others. He was seen off at the airport by the vice-president, Mr Mwai Kibaki.

DJIBOUTI

Somali President Arrives for Visit 14 Jan

EA141534 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The president of the Somali Democratic Republic and the large delegation led by him arrived in Djibouti at 1130 today. He was warmly received at the airport by Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Apidon, the Djibouti foreign minister, and Djibouti MP's. Challe was welcomed with a 21-gun salute. He inspected an honor guard mounted by units of Djibouti Armed Forces.

TANZANIA

Dar es Salaam Forum Warns Against IMF Conditions

EA141221 Dakar PANA in English 1058 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 14 Jan (Shihata/PANA) — The Tanzanian government was yesterday warned not to succumb to conditions of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) because of the economic crisis the country is facing.

This is one of the six resolutions passed in Dar es Salaam yesterday by a 6-day seminar of political commissars and political education officers in the Tanzania People's Defence Forces and the national service.

They warned that accepting the rigid conditions set by the IMF would bring about political and economic turmoil and disrupt unity, peace and tranquility in the country. The commissars and political education officers appealed to all Tanzanians to increase efforts in production to free the country from its present economic situation.

Tanzania and the IMF are currently engaged in talks aimed at ending the 5-year negotiations, under which Tanzania has resisted accepting IMF conditions.

They also appealed to member countries of the OAU to revive the liberation tempo in southern Africa to eradicate the apartheid regime. The commissars and political education officers expressed concern over the lull by the OAU towards the liberation struggle in Africa. They said there was need to increase support for the liberation, which has now reached a high and crucial stage. The seminar called on the Frontline States to take precautionary measures against repeated invasions by the apartheid regime of South Africa.

UGANDA

250,000 Exiles Return From Zaire, Sudan

EA102357 Dakar PANA in English 1510 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Kampala, 9 Jan (UNA/PANA) — About 250,000 Ugandan exiles from Zaire and Sudan have so far returned to the West Nile region of Uganda, a senior Uganda Government official has revealed.

Mr Alfred Awuyo, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Rehabilitation, said today in Kampala that Ugandan exiles who fled the country in 1979 and 1981 from West Nile are returning at the rate of about 40,000 people per month, requiring the government to spend 16,000,000 U.S. dollars to resettle them.

Receiving a cheque worth 100,000 U.S. dollars from the South Korean charge d'affaires in Kampala, Mr Awuyo said the government also needs 16,000,000 U.S. dollars to resettle 100,000 displaced families in the so-called Luwero triangle of southern Uganda. This sum, Mr Awuyo added, excludes displaced families in south-Western Uganda where the National Resistance Army, NRA, has been fighting government troops.

CAMEROON

People's Democratic Movement Holds Elections

AB122150 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] The provincial subcommittees of the CPDM [Cameroon People's Democratic Movement] charged with sensitizing and educating militants in view of the upcoming party elections ended yesterday. [sentence as heard] Today, elections into the basic organs of the party, the cell, and branch have started all over the national territory. The elections of militants into the cells and branches will run up to February 21. From February 22 to March 2, elections at the level of the subsection will take place all over the national territory. The last (?step) will begin on the 3 March through 10 March with the election of bureau members of the sections.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Cooperation Agreements With Morocco Ratified

AB072015 Bangui Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Summary From Poor Reception] This morning Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Louis Psimhis and the charge d'affaires of the embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco exchanged documents relating to the ratification of two agreements signed between the CAR and the Kingdom of Morocco. "The first agreement, which concerns economic and technical cooperation, was signed on 25 January 1980 in Bangui, while the second one, which was also signed on 25 January 1980 in Bangui, concerns cultural and scientific cooperation." The signing and the ratification of the two agreements will help strengthen the relations of cooperation already existing between the two countries.

GABON

Burkina's Sankara on Private Visit to Libreville

AB112051 Paris AFP in French 1804 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Libreville, 11 Jan (AFP) — Burkina Faso will implement the decisions made on Friday by the International Court of Justice of The Hague, it was learned from President Thomas Sankara's delegation in Libreville on Saturday. The Burkinabe head of state arrived in the Gabonese capital on Saturday for a private visit which lasted a few hours, upon the invitation of President Omar Bongo. This is President Sankara's first trip abroad since the recent conflict between his country and Mali, Gabonese sources noted.

President Sankara will personally attend the forthcoming meeting on 17 January at Yamoussoukro (Ivory Coast), of member-countries of the Nonagression and Defense Aid Agreement, his delegation confirmed.

President Sankara left Libreville for Ouagadougou around 1700 GMT.

Canadian Foreign Minister Concludes Visit

AB122155 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1830 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Mrs Monique Vezina, the Canadian minister of external relations, left Libreville today at the end of a 3-day official visit to Gabon. During her visit the Third Session of the Gabon-Canada Bilateral Commission was held, a meeting at which certain international issues were discussed such as apartheid and the forthcoming summit of French-speaking countries which will be held in Paris next February. Here is a report by Emmanuel Mballo, spokesman of the Gabonese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

[Begin Mballo recording] The two parties reaffirmed their desire to strengthen and diversify their cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation in anticipation of the valorization of their human resources and the promotion of small and medium-scale enterprises. In addition, they expressed satisfaction with the adoption of the principle of the renewal of the loan agreement between the Canadian International Development Agency and the Canadian Government. [end recording]

Belgian Envoy Reportedly To Return to Zaire

AB102200 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1830 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The Belgian Government today instructed its ambassador to Zaire to return to Washington [as heard] after hearing his report on the case involving Ronald van den Bogaert, a militant of the Flemish Socialist Party, who had been convicted for plotting against the Zairian state. Ambassador Luc Putman was recently recalled for consultations by the Belgian Government which, by doing so, wanted to express its dissatisfaction with the prolonged detention of Mr Van den Bogaert who was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in November. Mr Van den Bogaert, who is a functionary of the European Parliament, was arrested at the Kinshasa airport in July in possession of cassettes and documents related to the Zairian opposition in exile.

In a short release, Prime Minister Wilfried Martens said that the government had been informed about the developments in the affair by Leo Tindemans, the foreign minister, who stressed the political and humanitarian aspects of the case. Taking into account the information obtained, the government will continue to examine various measures which can be taken concerning the Van den Bogaert affair.

ZAIRE

Ugandan President Okello Arrives for Visit

AB141852 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The Ugandan leader, General Tito Okello, arrived in Kinshasa this afternoon for a 24-hour visit. The president of the Ugandan Republic was welcomed upon his arrival at Ndjili International Airport by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the republic. The founding chairman was accompanied by members of the Central Committee Bureau, the governor of the city of Kinshasa [words indistinct]. From Ndjili International Airport, General Okello was driven to the Marble Palace where he is staying. This evening at 2000 the two presidents will meet at a dinner party [words indistinct].

Foreign Affairs Commissioner Receives Crocker

AB141401 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0950 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Kinshasa — Citizen Mokolo Wa Mpombo, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, received in his office last Saturday Mr Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, who was accompanied by Mr Brandon H. Grove Jr, U.S. ambassador in Kinshasa.

Mobutu Receives Burkinabe Minister 11 Jan

AB131955 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1730 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 Jan (AZAP) — Mobutu Sese Seko, the founding chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR], on Saturday [11 January] received at Camp Tshatshi Mohamadou Traore, the Burkinabe minister of commerce and industry [name and title as received], who delivered a message from President Thomas Sankara. In this message, the Burkinabe president disclosed his country's version of the incidents which took place at the border with Mali.

The Burkinabe minister, who is accompanied by his colleague in charge of coordination at the presidency, reaffirmed that his country was the victim of an aggression from Mali during the night of 24-25 December. He specified his government's point of view which is that a suitable solution to the border conflict between Burkina Faso and Mali can only be found through political negotiations. He also said that any other move to try to settle this conflict through an armed struggle should be condemned.

This is the reason why his government addressed a claim to the International Court of Justice at The Hague. The Burkinabe minister gave an assurance that his country can assure international opinion that it will abide by any verdict pronounced by the International Court of Justice.

Mobutu Announces Economic Revival Objectives

AB112209 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1600 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Jan (AZAP) — In his response to wishes by members of the constituted corps at the Palais du Peuple on Saturday, MPR founding Chairman Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko said that in the year 1986, the battle should be waged on all fronts with the sole objective of making our country totally prosperous and enabling the Zairian citizen to live better. In support of this presidential word of advice, the head of state outlined the orientations of the domestic plan through the overall objectives defined within the framework of the country's economic revival program, while underlining the need to [illegible] effort with hard work in order to preserve the gains of the last 3 years of rigor and to move ahead.

The precise tasks that the founding chairman has set for the nation are economic and industrial integration. A roundtable conference has been convened to this effect at Nsele on 15 January to define the ways and means of attaining this objective which will make Zaire a productive country, rather than a market for the consumption of imported products, the prices of which have been increasing at a frightening rate. One must ensure that Zaire's dependence on foreign consumer goods is reduced.

The rehabilitation of the state finances will also be one of the preoccupations of the year 1986. Marshal Mobutu said that since the preparatory studies have ended, the resumption of state holdings would take place soon to enable the national financial heritage to become an efficient source for investment financing. The integrated management of public firms in the holding will ensure increased profitability.

The national trading company, SONATRAD, was created last year within the framework of the profitability because by grouping together and selecting purchases for the public sector, one will be able to suppress and eliminate the financial disorder. This is rigor, and the logic of rigor must be fully implemented.

Another battle to be waged is on employment for which one must define an ad hoc policy which takes into account high production costs caused by exhorbitant salaries paid to foreign personnel. A general meeting of social partners will be convened in order to seek means of eliminating this evil which is gnawing at the country's economy and handicapping the future of the Zairian youth.

Particular attention will be given to regional activities where conflicts arise between regional assemblies and regional excutives. When management is flawless, and one has a clear conscience, there is nothing to hide, said the head of state, adding that if it were necessary to revise certain texts of decentralization to clarify the situation, he would not hesitate to do so.

These objectives outlined by the leader cannot be achieved without the help of competent and nationalistic men. In this regard the head of state admitted that he sometimes questions himself on the value and sense of responsibility of the men who he chooses to shoulder the burden when some of them behave contrary to the party's teachings. While attempting not to deliberately frighten those already in power, the head of state underlined to all that no one's position was permanent, announcing that where applicable the right man would be placed in the right place.

Beforehand, the president of the republic launched an appeal to Zaire's partners to understand the sacrifice being made by his people to honor their external commitments during the 3 years of austerity: I am not the leader of sheep, I am the leader of men. Rigor, payment of external debt, and congratulations are all well and good, but one cannot eat rigor, and one cannot eat congratulations.

The leader also wants to honor the commitment he made towards his people to guarantee their happiness and well-being. One needs financial resources for that. How does one achieve this when one knows that all resources, or nearly all resources, are used in servicing debts. The understanding required by Zaire's external partners is mainly on two levels: the rescheduling of external debt and the financing of production sectors.

New Foreign Service Official Appointed

AB101625 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1548 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 10 Jan (AZAP) — Citizen Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika, who was recently appointed permanent secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, was presented on Thursday to officials and employees of his department by Citizen Mokolo Wa Mpombo, state commissioner [minister] for foreign affairs and international cooperation. The newly promoted official replaces at that post Citizen Bulambo Wa Mwenda, who has been named ambassador to Austria.

Burkina Commerce Minister Lauds Bilateral Ties

AB091757 Dakar PANA in French 1653 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Jan (AZAP/PANA) — Mohamadou Toure, Burkina's minister of commerce and people's supplies, said upon his arrival in Kinshasa on Wednesday that nothing beclouds the relations between Zaire and Burkina Faso. The Burkinabe official was bearer of a message from President Thomas Sankara to his Zairian counterpart, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. The message concerned relations between Zaire and Burkina Faso.

Mr Toure also pointed out to AZAP that President Mobutu Sese Seko and Thomas Sankara understand and respect each other. The Burkinabe minister of commerce and people's supplies — who was accompanied by Justin Tientore, minister coordinator general at the Presidency of the republic — was coming from Ouagadougou via Brazzaville, for an official visit of a few days to Zaire. He declined to make any statement on the situation prevailing between his country and Mali.

Financial Agreements Signed With France 9 Jan

AB101630 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Excerpt] France and Zaire yesterday signed six financial agreements, totalling Fr18 million, about 136 million zaire. These six financial agreements were signed, on the Zairian side by Citizen Niwa Mobutu, secretary of state for international cooperation, and on the French side by Mr Epervrier, French ambassador to Zaire.

The six financial agreements will be used for the agricultural development projects in the Lubudi District in Shaba and Bazangungu in Bas-Zaire; for the modernization and development program of the ports of Kinshasa and Matadi; for the financing of long-distance telecommunication management, and also for financing of biomedical research projects for the Ministry of Public Health.

Israeli-Trained Brigade Handed Over to FAZ

AB121758 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1500 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 11 Jan (AZAP) — The retrained 14th Infantry Brigade was handed over to the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ] on Friday, by Israeli military instructors at a ceremonial parade which took place at the Kamanyola Division Training Center at Likasi, in the presence of the chief of General Army Staff of the Zairian Armed Forces, General Eluki Monga Aundu. This brigade, which underwent 12 months of serious training, will be stationed at Kolwezi where it will be ready to accomplish any mission set it by the government.

Speaking on the occasion, Gen Eluki thanked the Israeli military instructors for conducting this training course, as well as all their associates of other friendly countries who have helped to make the FAZ a strong and dissuasive army.

BENIN

Kerekou Receives Libyan, U.S. Envoys

AB121252 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0800 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] During the week which has just ended, our great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, received in audience two dignitaries — the Libyan and U.S. diplomats in Benin. Their discussions centered on current tensions between the United States and Libya. After the audience, the U.S. diplomat made no statement. But His Excellency Mustafa Abu Sittah, the secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, told the press that his discussions with President Mathieu Kerekou centered around the political tension between the United States and Libya.

PRPB Central Committee Session Issues Communique

AB121511 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0800 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The second ordinary session of the Fourth Central Committee of the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party [PRPB] opened on Tuesday at the presidency of the republic under the chairmanship of great comrade in arms, Comrade Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee.

Here is the final communique which crowned the deliberations of this second ordinary session of the Fourth Central Committee, read by Comrade Pierre (Otcho), member of the Central Committee:

[(Otcho)] The Fourth Central Committee of the PRPB held its second ordinary session from Tuesday, 7 January to Saturday, 11 January 1986, in Cotonou under the chairmanship of its chairman, our great comrade in arms, Mathieu Kerekou. The session's deliberations were essentially devoted to the following points: first, a critical appreciation of the outcome of the second ordinary national congress of the PRPB; second, an examination of the documents concerning the implementation of the new structures of the Fourth Central Committee of the PRPB; third, an examination of the current 1986 budget, and the program of production and investment for the year 1986; fourth, an examination of the draft program of actions to be executed by the party and the state during the first semester of the year 1986.

Finally, analyzing the regional and international situation, the session expressed concern for the atmosphere of tension which prevailed between Mali and Burkina Faso — an atmosphere which would have compromised peace, solidarity, and the fratenal cooperation in our subregion. The Central Committee expressed happiness over the new situation created toward the restoration of peace following the establishment of cease-fire between the two brotherly countries. It therefore warmly congratulated Presidents Moussa Traore and Thomas Sankara for having shown wisdom and moderation by taking into consideration Africa's call for fraternity and harmony. It encourages them to pursue this path in order to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict between them.

Within the same context, the session, after having listened to and appreciated a report by the chairman of the Central Committee on the tension that arose between the United States and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, expressed its great concern for such a situation which runs the risk of disturbing the peace and security on the African Continent and in the world. To this effect, the PRPB calls for the attachment of the great American and Libyan peoples to the ideals of fraternity and harmony as well as to the clear-sightedness of their top-ranking leaders not to take any action which may compromise international peace and security.

Kerekou, Guezo Receive USSR, Other Envoys

AB142156 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Our great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, this morning received in audience at the presidential palace in Cotonou some local and foreign personalities. Among them were Comrade Simon Ifede Ogouma and some of our ambassadors abroad, who went to thank the head of state, and through him, the party and the state for the confidence reposed in them throughout their period of mission abroad.

The chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly this morning also received successively three ambassadors to our country. They are His Excellency Valentin Pavlov, USSR ambassador to our country; Sun Zhicheng, PRC ambassador; and Amor Ardhaoui, Tunisian ambassador. After his audience with Comrade Romain Vilon Guezo, the Soviet diplomat told reporters that he discussed cooperation between his country and Benin with the chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly.

Agreements Signed With Islamic Development Bank

AB101519 Parakou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Two agreements relating to the financing of two projects were signed this morning in the conference hall of the Ministry of Planning and Statistics between Comrade Zulkifouli Salami representing our country and the ambassadors of the Islamic countries accredited to our country who acted on behalf of the Islamic Development Bank.

The first project concerns the construction of the 415-km Djougou-Porga highway. The road, which starts from Savalou, will link Zou and Atakora Provinces, thus establishing a permanent link between the central region and Atakora Province on the one hand and Benin and Burkina Faso and Mali, on the other. This project will cost 32 billion CFA francs.

The second project concerns the proposed harnessing in the Niger River basin of an important quantity of water, which is being wasted, in order to make rational use of it for the promotion of agriculture and stock-breeding in that part of our country.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Addresses Diplomats; Supports Libya

AB131740 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The presentation of New Year wishes to the president of Burkina Faso by the diplomatic corps and organizations accredited to our country took place last night at Boutenga, in the Saba Division. The militants of Boutenga, who were honored by the choice of their town for the ceremony, mobilized themselves to attend it. During the ceremony, several addresses were made. Speaking in turn, the chief of the Coordination Bureau of the Oubritenga Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, CDR's Comrade Robert Nassa, and the high commissioner of the province, Comrade Georges Tendano, expressed their wishes to the National Council of the Revolution, CNR, in its long and difficult march toward the well-being of the Burkinabe people.

The dean of the diplomatic corps, Ghanaian Ambassador Dr Keli Nordor, UN Center Director Ismael Diallo, and the EEC and inter-African organizations representatives took turns at expressing their most heartfelt wishes to the CNR, to the revolutionary government, and to the Burkinabe people at large. In presenting his wishes, Dr Nordor particularly stressed the tough times which the African continent went through in the year just ended.

In his reply, Comrade Sankara spoke of the various conflicts affecting the world: Nicaragua, South Africa, Chad, SDAR, Libya, which is threatened by a conflagration, and our Palestinian brothers who have been wandering in the world in quest of a land. Let us listen to the president of Burkina Faso:

[Begin Sankara recording] Every year that comes is a challenge to mankind, and as long as we live, we must challenge the reality every year. In your wishes I have perceived your hopes resulting from the deep reflection which you have made in relation to the realities of Burkina Faso.

People are suffering in many parts of the world, for instance in Nicaragua. They are suffering because they cannot live the life which, as a people, they have chosen to live. A Nicaraguan poet once said: Arms against my enemies are verses, verses of a poem. Ever since then, he has been going about with a Kalashnikov in order to be a little happier. But his poetry has not saved him. How sad this is!

Elsewhere, men whose only fault is to look like all these people around us here in Boutenga, that is blacks, are hunted down. They live an unhappy life because other men — because they are white — impose their views on them and rule them with an iron rod, something the world seemed to have rejected since the abolition of the slave trade. [passage omitted]

Elsewhere, in the Gulf of Sidra, a friend of our country's, Libya, is afacing the threat of a conflagration. But along with that country, it is the whole world that risks blazing up. For how can one destroy Libya and spare its Maghreb neighbors? How can its Maghreb neighbors be affected and we in West, Central, East Africa and so on spared? How can one upset Africa without factories closing down in Europe for lack of raw materials and the United States facing cataclysms as the banks would face terrible convulsions and the relations in the socialist countries would be completely upset? In a word, how can one cause worries at the level of the Gulf of Sidra without affecting all of us as actors, protagonists, or simply as mere spectators who are (?aware) of the deep worries?

Lastly, how can one remain consistently anti-Zionist without becoming anti-Israeli or becoming semitist, that is sectarian, thus displaying another form of chauvinism or racism as obnoxious as the known forms? [Sentence as heard]

There is one — only one — root cause for all these ills: imperialism and its concern for profit, for daily profit. Its tentacular and rapacious arms and its sharp claws continue to lacerate bodies and souls. There is imperialism here; there is imperialism elsewhere and everywhere. However pathetic and moving your addresses may have been, they will be meaningful only when we have agreed to join our voices in condemning the principal enemy, the foremost enemy, the sole enemy: imperialism. [end recording]

Justice Minister Leaves for Nigeria 13 Jan

AB132142 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Captain Blaise Compaore, minister of state and delegate at the Presidency of Burkina Faso and minister of justice, left for Lagos this morning. In the Nigerian capital, Comrade Minister Blaise Compaore will deliver a message of friendship and gratitude from Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and president of Burkina Faso, to his Nigerian counterpart, General Ibrahim Babangida.

It will be noted that last Saturday Captain Blaise Compaore returned from Tripoli where he undertook a similar mission. In fact, on behalf of the Burkinabe people, of the CNR, and the comrade president of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, Minister Blaise Compaore delivered a message to the leader of the Libyan revolution, President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and the Libyan people thanking them for their efforts towards restoring peace between the Burkinabe and Malian peoples.

OPEC Grant for School Construction Received

AB142133 Dakar PANA in English 1806 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Dakar, 14 Jan (PANA) — The OPEC Fund for International Development today in Vienna granted a six million U.S. dollar loan to Burkina Faso for the construction of primary schools and a teachers training institute.

According to an OPEC press release to the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY in Dakar, the project is co-financed by Burkina Government and 91 primary schools would be erected. "The loan is the tenth made by the OPEC fund to Burkina Faso and brings the total amount of lending to 40.25 million U.S. dollars," the statement said. The country has previously benefitted from six balance of payments support loans and three project grants which benefitted the transportation and water supply sectors, the release added.

The grant, to be implemented during the next three years, was signed at the Funds' Vienna headquarters by the Burkina minister of financial resources, Mr Justin Damo Baro and the organisation's board chairman, Mr Osama Faquih. Mr Faquih is also the deputy minister of finance and national economy of Saudi Arabia.

Earlier, Burkina Faso had received a 1.02 million dollar grant from the Fund to cover its subscription to the capital of the Common Fund for Commodities.

CAPE VERDE

'Secret Talks' With Spain Discuss Basque Exiles

AB121237 Paris AFP in English 1220 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Praia, Jan 12 (AFP) — A high-level Spanish delegation is holding secret talks with Cape Verde official concerning the exile of Basque separatists to the West African island state, well-informed sources here said today.

The sources, who refused to be identified, said the Spanish delegation included deputy foreign and interior ministers. They said the talks concerned members of the military wing of the Basque separatist organization, ETA, who were arrested in France and sent into exile to San Vicente Island, part of the Cape Verde archipelago, with Spanish approval last year. The sources refused to say if the Spanish delegation, whose visit here has been shrouded in secrecy, had discussed the possibility of exiling (?other militants) to Cape Verde.

GAMBIA

President Jawara Departs for Nigeria, UK

AB142016 Paris AFP in French 1839 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Banjul, 14 Jan (AFP) — The Gambian head of state, Sir Dawda Jawara, left Banjul on Tuesday afternoon for Nigeria on a 2-day official visit. After this visit, which is the first by a head of state to Nigeria since General Ibrahim Babangida came to power on 27 August, the Gambian president will go to London for an operation after which he will stay there to recover until mid-February, official sources indicated in Banjul without specifying the nature of the operation.

GHANA

Nigerian Envoy Explains Airport Measures

AB141854 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The Nigerian high commissioner to Ghana, Brigadier Harris Eghagha, has reminded Ghanaian travellers to Nigeria of the country's new fiscal policy to conserve foreign exchange. The new policy contained in Nigeria's 1986 budget statement released early this month, demanded that foreign nationals visiting the country should pay the equivalent of 100 naira in hard currency at the point of entry. OAU member-countries are to pay the equivalent of 50 naira. Brig Adier Eghagha was speaking to the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] in Accra today on reports that Ghanaian air passengers were refused entry into Nigeria. According to the reports, some of the Ghanaians have been detained in cells awaiting repatriation. Brig Adier described the incident as unfortunate and said it will be investigated.

At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Accra, the acting director in charge of African and OAU Bureau, Kweku Impraim, said the ministry will also investigate the matter.

2-Man Delegation Leaves for Burkina, Mali

AB101358 Accra Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Captain Kojo Tsikata, left Accra this morning for Burkina Faso and Mali at the head of a 2-member delegation to deliver special messages from the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, to the heads of state of the two countries. The other member of the delegation is Mr Kofi Djin, secretary for trade, who is acting for the secretary of foreign affairs.

Libyan Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves for Home

AB141036 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The Libyan delegation which was in Ghana to conclude an air services agreement between the two countries has flown back home. Speaking to newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport, the leader of the three-man delegation, Mr (Abu Zakhuk), said he and other members were impressed with the achievements of the Ghanaian revolution regarding the political awareness of the people and the economic growth of the country. He said with the support and cooperation of all Ghanaians and other friendly countries like Libya, Ghana's revolution would achieve its set goals in a short time and become a shiny example for other countries to emulate.

Commenting on the agreement, Mr (Abu Zakhuk), who is also the director general of the Libyan civil aviation, said it showed the practical demonstration of the brotherly relations between Ghana and Libya. He expressed optimism that the national airlines of the two countries would soon be operating commercially to and from each other's country.

Cultural Agreement With Iran Signed in Accra

AB131854 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] A cultural agreement between Ghana and the Islamic Republic of Iran was signed in Accra today. The secretary for culture and tourism, Dr Ben Abdallah, and the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Accra (Khar Eghani), signed the agreement. Before the signing ceremony, Dr Abdallah said the agreement is to seal permanently the desire of both countries to further improve cooperation in the field of culture. He noted that Iran, like Ghana, has come to realize the potential of culture to draw peoples and nations together. Dr Abdallah noted that it is only culture that has the power to continue dialogue between nations and peoples. The government, therefore, attaches great importance to the affairs of culture both at home and in relations with other nations.

On his part, (Khar Eghani) said the signing of the agreement is a significant milestone in the mutual relationships between the two countries. This is because they stand to benefit from the exchange of ideas and other cultural experiences. He pledged that Iran will work tirelessly to expose the true values of Ghanaian culture to her people.

IVORY COAST

Appointment of East Bloc, Other Envoys Approved

AB142033 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The cabinet met yesterday, 13 January 1986, from 1630 to 1830 and this morning from 1000 to 1200 under the chairmanship of the head of state, President Houphouet-Boigny. Upon the proposal of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the cabinet adopted four draft bills. First, it adopted a draft bill on 1986 recurrent budget. It must be noted that the 1986 recurrent budget amounts to 433.62 billion CFA francs while the special investment and equipment budget is fixed at 115.74 billion CFA francs. These various draft bills will be forward to the National Assembly.

Upon the proposal of the Foreign Ministry and upon the report of Simeon Ake who is responsible for this ministry, the cabinet gave its consent for the following countries to appoint ambassadors to Ivory Coast: the CSSR, the DPRK, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Republic of Phillipines, the Republic of Colombia, and the Republic of Zambia.

New Bulgarian Ambassador Discusses Ties

AB131224 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
9 Jan 86 p 27

[Excerpts] His Excellency Kostadin Gyaurov was the second ambassador to present his credentials to the head of state [on 8 January]. As his country's first representative in our country, he began his speech with a promise: "I would like to assure you that I will do all I can so that the relations between our two countries and peoples may develop in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and fruitful cooperation in fields of common interest."

He then presented Bulgaria's greetings to the Ivorians: "I take this opportunity to convey to you, and through you to the hardworking Ivorian people, the most cordial greetings and the sincerest wishes of good health and new successes on the road of development and prosperity of your beautiful country from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian people greatly appreciate your efforts to achieve peace and understanding in Africa and in the whole world."

Defending peace, he said: "This year marked the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the democratic and antifascist forces over Hitler's Germany and militaristic Japan. World War II made 50 million victims; another world war will spare no one. Now that actions of those who are undermining detente by activating the arms race are a threat to the fate of the whole planet. It is only through the concerted efforts of all the forces of peace that mankind can be saved from the nuclear catastrophe. It is to these ends that Bulgaria's foreign policy of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation is dedicated."

In this connection, the ambassador underlined the similarity of views between our two countries: "The similarity between our two countries' positions concerning the cardinal problems of the international situation represents, in our view, a good starting point for the activation of our cooperation in the struggle for a just and lasting peace in the whole world."

In his reply, the head of state observed that the relations uniting our two countries are still too recent for the establishment of a balance sheet. But he was of the view that yesterday morning's ceremony very happily marks "our common desire to make more progress in our mutual acquaintance; and our cooperation must therefore be viewed as a future event particularly at this time when the world's political and economic future is surrounded by threatening clouds." "The weak or moderately important nations which do not want to remain powerless and be the toy of forces that are too much for them must unite their efforts."

Meeting With Burkina Faso on Railways Stalemated

AB111320 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0745 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] The board of governors meeting of the Abidjan-Niger Railroad Administration [RAN], which links Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso, broke down yesterday in Bouake. Principally the Bouake meeting was to examine the 1986 budget as well as the new structures of the RAN. But an important issue — rather a historic one — was presented to it. It is the issue of the administration of the portion of the railroad in the Ivorian territory by Ivory Coast. As Minister Battesti specified, this is an ardent wish of the people of Ivory Coast. This new situation led to the break down of the RAN board of governors meeting which Ivory Coast should have headed this year. Listen to the statement of the Burkinabe transport and communications minister on the issue:

[Begin recording] This regular board meeting, which took place in Bouake, was to examine the important issue of restructuring the RAN. We discussed a number of points, and when it came to the point of discussing the problem of restructurization, the Ivorian side, by the voice of Minister Battesti, expressed the wish of the Ivorian people to manage independently and separately as a nation the portion of the railroad lying within their national territory. And as this did not figure on the agenda, and as it has entirely disturbed the whole process, we ended the meeting. [end recording]

Within the next few days, Presidents Houphouet-Boigny and Thomas Sankara will have to define the modalities for the effective implementation of this decision which has been described as advantageous for the Ivorian railroad workers.

LIBERIA

Doe Appoints Cabinet Members, Court Justices

AB150920 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] It has been announced in Monrovia that with the advice and consent of the Senate, the president of Liberia, Samuel K. Doe, has made the following appointments in government: The Honorable James N. (Nangbey) becomes the chief justice of Liberia; Honorable Elwood L. Jangaba, associate justice; Honorable Patrick K. (Biddel), associate justice; Honorable Patrick K. Turay, associate justice; the Honorable George (Herman), associate justice.

In the Cabinet, Major General Gray D. Allison becomes minister of national defense; the Honorable G. Alvin Jones becomes minister of finance; the Honorable Jenkins Scott, minister of justice; the Honorable Edward K. Sackor, minister of internal affairs, the Honorable Yudu Gray, minister of public works; Honorable Charles Roberts Jr, minister of postal affairs; the Honorable Paul Jeffy, minister of planning; the Honorable Scott Toweh, minister of agriculture; while Martha Sendolo-Belleh becomes minister of health and social welfare.

Others are the Honorable McLeod Darpoh, minister of commerce; the Honorable William Freeman, minister of land, mines, and energy; the Honorable George S. Boley, minister of state for presidential affairs; the Honorable John N. Kolleh, minister of rural development; the Honorable John Blay, minister of youth and sports; Dr Mary Antoinette Brown Sherman, minister of education; while the Honorable J. Bernard Blamo becomes minister of foreign affairs.

The Honorable Carlton Karpeh is minister of information, while the Honorable John C.L. (Mason) is minister of labor. The Honorable Patrick Minikon is the minister national security, while Honorable Peter Niagow is the director general of the cabinet.

Borders With Guinea, Ivory Coast Ordered Reopened

AB141730 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Liberia's borders with the Republic of Guinea and the Ivory Coast have been ordered reopened by the president of Liberia, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe. According to an Executive Mansion release issued today, the action to reopen the borders was taken by the president in order to facilitate the continued flow of commerce and the free movement of people between Liberia and the two countries.

It may be recalled that all of the country's borders were closed in the aftermath of the November 12 abortive invasion. Meanwhile, Liberia's border with the Republic of Sierra Leone remains closed.

LAP's Wreh Expells Executive Committee Members

AB142213 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpts] In a major move following his suspension from the chairmanship of the Liberian Action Party [LAP], Counselor Tuan Wreh has announced the expulsion of about 20 members of the party including three members of the Executive Committee of LAP. Last weekend, the secretary general of the LAP, Dr S. Byron Tarr, said following the meeting of the Executive Committee of LAP, Chairman Tuan Wreh had been suspended for what was described as his misrepresentation of the party to their people. Dr Tarr also said at the time that the LAP Executive Committee was suspending Counselor Wreh for his alleged, unauthorized, and misleading statements to the press regarding the decision of the party to boycott the legislative seats alloted to it by the Special Elections Commission, SECOM. Dr Tarr announced the suspension of Counselor Wreh in an interview with VOA's Leon Stanberg.

[Begin recording] [Tarr] The party had decided, prior to 12 November, that anybody who chose to sit in the legislature would be expelled from the party. It is just the implementation of that decision.

[Stanberg] Why is this decision? Why is the Liberian Action Party deciding not to participate in the new legislature?

[Tarr] It is fully spelled out in a legal document which was signed by Counselor Tuan Wreh himself and which was submitted to the SECOM. We felt, and we still feel, that the electoral process had not been consistent with what we had hoped for, what had been anticipated in the Constitution that was approved in (?December) 1984. [end recording]

In his reaction today, Chairman Tuan Wreh said the meeting at which he was, as he put it, unlawfully and maliciously suspended from the chairmanship of the party, was not only a violation of LAP's Constitution but also a conspiratorial assembly of political malcontents. Counselor Wreh, who is also senator from his party, representing Grand Kru County, made a statement during a press conference at the Capitol Building in Monrovia today.

[Begin recording] [Wreh] My attention has been drawn to particular issues by a group of persons purporting to speak for and on behalf of the National Executive Committee of the Liberia Action Party, illegally suspending me from making decisions as the national chairman of the party, and charging me with various alleged misrepresentations relating mainly to the acceptance of the legislative seats won by LAP candidates, and the withdrawal of the complaint which LAP, Liberia Unification Party, and the Unity Party filed to SECOM on 5 November 1985. There is no need to repeat those unfounded accusations here since all the legal newspapers, [Radio] ELWA, and the BBC, had a field day playing up this news. It has never been my intention to engage in surplus recrimination and vituperation. Between myself and the clique of political malcontents in the LAP, [word indistinct] encouraging political instability and confusion to revenge and [word indistinct] reconciliation. They have given negative response to the overwhelming public opinion calling for reconciliation, national unity, peace, and let bygones be bygones, as we begin a new era in the Second Republic.

Twice I have offered to voluntarily resign from the chairmanship of the party, due to the extreme radicalism, emotionality [as heard], one-track mindedness, insurbordination, convening of meetings without inviting me, making hasty emotional decisions, and indulging in unconstitutional behavior. And twice I have been [word indistinct] not to resign because it would bring about a split in the party, and that without my leadership, the party could disintegrate since most people in Liberia call LAP, and I quote, Tuan Wreh's party, unquote, and say the party is quote, Tuan Wreh, and Tuan Wreh is the party, unquote. Because of the tremendous work I have put into it to build it up in the interest of maintaining party unity, each time I have failed to carry out my resignation threat, the last of which was mediated by my good friend, Honorable Jackson Doe, LAP former presidential candidate. This group has always been led by Dr Byron Tarr and I shall therefore conveniently label it the Tarr faction.

This small clique has been trying to impose on the party the notion of collective chairmanship, to the effect that I should share with them the supreme executive powers contrary ro the provisions of LAP's Constitution, which reads, and I quote: The national chairman shall be the chief executive officer of the party, and shall serve as its chief official spokesman upon any matter of political, public, or [word indistinct] to the party, unquote. Article 5, section A, LAP Constitution. Their aim was to make me a party chairman and lead me by the nose. As long as I remain national chairman of LAP, nobody will lead me by the nose. I am too intelligent for that, since I have always resisted such encroachments on my constitutional rights as national chairman.

The National Executive Committee shall be composed of all the party's national officers which shall include the national chairman, the national vice chairman, the national general secretary, the national treasurer, the assistant national general secretary, the assistant national treasurer, the chairman of all standing committees, all county and district branch party chairmen, the local advisor, and the ex officio members of the party. The National Executive Committee shall be headed by the national chairman who shall preside over all meetings.

I shall now review why the suspension action adopted by this faction was illegal. I herewith explain the illegality and voidability of the suspension order as follows:

1. Joshua Logan, Ismael Kenyon, Francis (Itigi), Major Clement, Lasiri Morgan, John Kpa, and A.B. Johnson are not members of the constitutionally constituted National Executive Committee since they are neither officers, chairmen of standing committees, nor local chairmen of the party in the counties. The others, the 16 persons who convened the unauthorized meeting of the NEC, the National Executive Committee, and [words indistinct], only 7 can claim to be members of the National Executive Committee of the party. The [word indistinct] session had no quorum; that is why it acted the way it did. Out of the five county branches which must be included in the quorum, only Monserrado, through John (Flamma), was represented at the illegal gathering. The rest of the gang of 15 or even more are based in Monrovia.

Consequently, the meeting at which I was unlawfully and maliciously suspended from office was not only a violation of the LAP Constitution, but also a conspiratorial assembly of political malcontents to stage a coup to topple me from the chairmanship and thereby destabilize the party, and consequently invite Americo-Liberians or Congo people to take over the running of the party contrary to the wishes of our partisans throughout the length and breadth of this country, that we do not want Congo people domination and rule within the Liberian Action Party.

Article 4, section B of the LAP Constitution having been so grossly violated, and the people of Liberia deceived that they the [words indistinct] acted illegally in convening the meeting, the party [as heard] was not only void and unconstitutional but the decisions [word indistinct] out of it [words indistinct] is null and void.

2. I was not invited to this abortive plot meeting designed to kick me from power on baseless and malicious charges. I was not given the opportunity to defend myself before them, and thus I was denied a due process as constitutionally mandated, in keeping with Article 7 of LAP's by-laws, which reads and I quote: Any member, after an in-depth inquiry on designation by the party and consistent with fair hearing, be disciplined by means of suspension or expulsion from the party for proven misconduct in his relation to the party, unquote. [end recording]

LAP Chairman Urges Release of Political Detainees

AB142224 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The LAP [Liberia Action Party] chairman, Tuan Wreh, has announced the release of several of members and appealed to President Samuel Kanyon Doe for the release of some Executive Committee members of LAP including the presidential candidate, Jackson F. Doe, who are still being detained.

[Begin Wreh recording] I would like to inform the Liberian people that the (?former) partisans in Grand Kru County have been released from prison in Barclayville, the administrative capital.

The Liberia Action Party wishes to express its appreciation to the Government of Liberia for (?effecting) the release of the above-mentioned people, and the party wishes to renew its appeal to President Samuel Kanyon Doe, that in the spirit of reconciliation and national unity and peace, he should issue directives for the release from further custody of LAP's former presidential candidate Jackson F. Doe, Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, D. Halley Johnson, and other LAP members still in dentention in the various counties. It is our prayer that President Doe will release

Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf and Jackson Doe soon in the supreme interest of [word indistinct] peaceful coexistence, harmony, tranquility, and national reconciliation. It is better to put the past behind us and build a united and prosperous Liberia, despite our political affiliations. Long live the Liberian Action Party and God save the state! [end recording]

Doe Receives Resolution Urging 1-Party System

AB121808 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] A resolution calling for the institution of a 1-party state in the country has been presented to President Samuel K. Doe. The resolution was presented by the Tribal Rulers Association of Liberia which consists of paramount and clan chiefs. The resolution, read by the association's secretary general, Paramount Chief (J. Siafah Bondukai), was presented to Acting Internal Affairs Minister John P. Beh by Paramount Chief (Gbah Kpangba). Mr Beh later presented it to President Doe at the Executive Pavillion, Ashmun Street, durir the program. [sentence as heard] In the resolution, the chiefs called for the abolition of the multiparty system in Liberia and expressed optimism that the socioeconomic development of Liberia will be rapidly achieved under a 1-party state.

The congratulatory program was organized by the chiefs in conjunction with the Liberia Marketing Association, and the Federation of Transport Unions of Liberia, who also spoke of the need for a 1-party state, saying there is always confusion under a multiparty system. In response, President Doe thanked the chiefs and members of the marketing and transport associations for the resolution, and assured that he will forward the resolution to the national legislature for appropriate deliberation.

Tribal Chiefs Explain

AB142121 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Chiefs' Association of Liberia today explained that the association's recent petition to the Liberian Government to reinstitute a one-party system in the country was designed to achieve total unity and national reconciliation. The spokesman, Bong County Paramount Chief James Kponga, said since the institution of the multiparty system in the country, Liberians had been faced with many problems including political unrest. He observed that Liberia was a very small country to have more than one political party because, he said, the multiparty system has brought about serious ethnic conflict and disunity among our own people. Paramount Chief Kponga, who was speaking in an interview with LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY at the chiefs' compound in Monrovia, said he hopes that when the legislature begins normal business, it will deliberate on the petition. Chief Kponga said Liberians should work together to create a better future. He then assured government of the chiefs' cooperation in implementing the Green Revolution recently launched by government. Meanwhile there have been several reactions to the chiefs' petition for a one-party system.

Defense Minister Reiterates End of Military Rule

AB102156 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Defense Minister Gray D. Allison has said that he will dismiss any soldier found guilty of engaging in acts that will tarnish the good image of the Armed Forces of Liberia. He warned military personnel to desist from interfering with the judicial process of the civilian courts of law, noting that the military is no longer in power in keeping with the principles enshrined in the Constitution.

Minister Allison gave the warning today at a press conference held at the Defense Ministry. He reminded the soldiers that military rule ended last January 6 following the inauguration of Dr Samuel K. Doe as the first president of the Second Republic. Minister Allison said it must be clearly understood that civilians will no longer be permitted to use military personnel in order to initimidate and harrass peaceful citizens of our country. He noted that in recent times, the Ministry of Defense has received numerous complaints from individuals who were subjected to harrassment and initimidation by military personnel who acted upon the orders of civilians, adding such practice will no longer be tolerated.

Vice President Clarifies Newspaper Report

AB111245 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] The vice president of Liberia, Dr Harry F. Moniba, has described as incorrect a statement attributed to him yesterday in the *SUNTIMES* newspaper that a party cannot exist without the government. Dr Moniba said he rather told the paper that a political party cannot exist without the people and that the people around the country should always be put above party interest.

According to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY [LINA] quoting a release from the capital, Dr Moniba said the statement was in response to a question from a *SUNTIMES* reporter on whether the new cabinet would embrace figures from opposition parties. Dr Moniba explained that during the exclusive interview with the *SUNTIMES* newspaper, he even quoted a statement from the president of Liberia, Dr Samuel K. Doe, that the only supreme party is Liberia.

MALI

Traore Receives U.S. Congressional Delegation

AB141615 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The U.S. Congressional delegation continues its visit to Mali. Led by Tony Hall, chairman of the House of Representatives' subcommittee on famine in the world, the delegation went to Dire this morning.

The delegation was received yesterday by the head of state, General Moussa Traore. At the center of their discussions were issues of development and the party and government's option for an independent and planned economy. The same delegation was received yesterday by the president of the National Assembly, Sidiki Diarra, who took the opportunity to underline the extent to which the drought has hit our country for more than a decade, destroying two-thirds of the cattle and forcing people to move from the north to the southern part of the country.

Agreement Signed With France on Agricultural Projects

AB121052 Bamako Domestic Service in French
0900 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] French-Malian cooperation took a new step yesterday. Seven and a half billion CFA francs is the amount of the agreement signed yesterday between Mali and the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation. The agreement will provide for the financing of projects in the agricultural sector in collaboration with the Niger Agricultural Board and will enable our country to overcome some financial problems in the areas of aid to economic restructuring and in the intensification of rice cultivation.

The agreement was signed on the Malian side by Modibo Keita, acting minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and on the French side by Yves (Delec) the director of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation.

NIGER

Niger-Egypt Joint Commission Meets in Niamey

AB131945 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpt] A working session between members of the Niger-Egypt joint commission took place this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. The Niger side was led by Sani Bako, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and the Egyptian side was led by Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Speaking on the occasion, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs first of all thanked his Niger counterpart for the sympathy shown by the authorities of our country toward the Egyptian delegations since it arrived in Niamey. Recalling the ties that link Egypt and Niger, Mr Ghali spoke at length about the current difficulties facing our countries, namely drought, famine, debts, and desert encroachment. In this regard, Mr Ghali called for greater inter-African cohesion to help overcome all these plagues.

NIGERIA

Akinyemi Proposes Regular Talks With U.S.

AB142218 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Nigeria has proposed a consultative forum to enable her and the United States to discuss matters of mutual interest on regular basis. The minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi made the proposal in Washington while addressing the United States Council on Foreign Relations. Prof Akinyemi stated that there was the need to reopen all avenues for discussion between Nigeria and the United States to help minimize areas of disagreements as well as maximize understanding. The minister said that available statistics show that the American market was important to Nigeria. He therefore called for an increase in the purchase of Nigerian crude oil by the United States to further demonstrate the healthy relations between them.

Prof Akinyemi stated that Nigeria had taken deliberate measures to maintain a balanced budget while efforts were being made to reduce waste, trim public spending, cut and streamline bureaucracy. The Federal Government, he said, required infusions of capital to enable it to rehabilitate industries, restore industrial production to full capacity, and allocate more resources to the productive sectors. Prof Akinyemi said the government would give incentives to American companies wishing to help transform rural communities while promoting modern farming techniques, processing, preservation and marketing of agricultural produce. He said government would also welcome American companies to invest in the manufacture of industrial raw materials and intermediate capital goods.

Babangida Receives Burkinabe President's Message

AB141548 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] A special envoy of President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso today in Lagos pledged that his country would abide by any decision of the world court on the dispute between Burkina Faso and Mali. In an interview with State House correspondents, Captain Blaise Compaore said his country had accepted the world court's order that the two countries should maintain the status quo pending the court's final ruling. He announced that in compliance with the order, President Sankara yesterday directed Burkinabe troops to withdraw from the disputed area. Capt Compaore alledged that some of the military equipment used by the Malian troops during the fighting last month showed that Mali had the support of some foreign powers which he did not name. The Burkinabe envoy, who is also the minister of justice, was at Dodan Barracks to deliver a special message from his country's leader to President Ibrahim Babangida.

SDAR Envoy Delivers Message to Babangida

AB102100 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] A special message from President Abdelaziz Mohamed of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic was today in Lagos delivered to President Ibrahim Babangida. The contents of the message, which was delivered by an envoy of President Abdelaziz was not disclosed.

Receiving the message on behalf of President Babangida, the chief of General Staff, Comodore Ebitu Ukiwe, reiterated Nigeria's commitment to the principles of the Charter of the OAU and the liberation of Africa. The envoy thanked the Federal Government for its support to the liberation movement and urged it not relent in its quest for peace and solidarity in Africa.

Sierra Leone Delegation To Discuss Oil, Credits
AB120835 Paris AFP in English 0756 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Freetown, Jan 12 (AFP) — A high-ranking Sierra Leone Government delegation is due in Lagos today an oil mission. [sentence as received] It comprises First Vice-President Francis Minh, Trade and Industry Minister Michael Abdulai and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Augustine Stevens.

The delegation is to discuss the possibility of opening a line of credit on a governmental basis to ensure the regular supply of crude oil to this non-oil-producing state. Nigeria is already Sierra Leone's main supplier of crude, although there is a contractual agreement with Iran under which Tehran supplies a total of 350,000 metric tons of crude oil annually.

For the past fortnight, Sierra Leone has been hit again by a shortage of crude, with its refinery shutting down three days ago. The fuel shortage, according to Finance Minister Joe Amara Bangali, was due mainly to government's inability to purchase crude oil on a regular basis because of a lack of foreign exchange, and the malpractices of dealers who created articial scarcities of the commodity.

President Joseph Momoh, who is to be inaugurated as president on January 26, is a one-time classmate of Nigerian leader Ibrahim Babangida and observers see the relationship as a score point for Sierra Leone.

Justice Minister Welcomes Burkinabe Counterpart
AB132158 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] A new decree is being proposed to provide a uniform procedure in the courts and to facilitate the quick dispensation of justice. Already, commissioners for justice [of various states] and the attorney general of the Federation have made recommendations to the Federal Government on the issue. The minister of justice and attorney general of the Federation, Mr Bola Ajibola, made this known today while speaking to newsmen at Murtala Muhammed International Airport in Lagos. He said state attorneys general and his ministry had mapped out an area for speedy trial of cases to be experimented upon.

The minister was at the airport to receive the Burkinabe minister of justice, Captain Blaise Compaore, who is on an official visit.

Commodore Abdullahi Named Acting Minister for Abuja
AB131845 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] An acting minister has been named for Abuja [Federal Capital Territory]. He is Commodore Hamza Abdullahi, the minister of works and housing. This was announced in an interview in Abuja today by the minister of information and culture, Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Ukpo. He said that Commodore Abdullahi would oversee the two ministries until a substantive minister is named for Abuja.

Akinyemi Calls For Sacrifice To Recovery Economy
AB110830 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, has said that although most Nigerians are not responsible for the present economic situation, they have to make some sacrifices to remedy the recklessness of the previous generation. The minister, who was addressing a cross section of the Nigerian community in London, said that the Federal Government would ensure that the sacrifices were tolerable. Prof Akinyemi explained that Nigerians had realized that things were going to be rough before rejecting the IMF loan. The president of the Nigerian National Union of United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, Adebayor Aladimedji, commended the Federal Government's economic recovery measures and Nigeria's policy on South Africa.

Babangida Advice to Military Termed 'Significant'
AB141032 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Jan 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN TRIBUNE* examines the recent advice by President Ibrahim Babangida that the Armed Forces should review their position and take necessary steps to recapture and reinstate their professional military virtues. It describes the president's warning as a timely reaction to the recent coup bid. According to the paper, the warning is also significant because it represents the sum total of the nation's indignation and consensus over the abortive coup plot. The *TRIBUNE* therefore agrees with President Babangida that the Armed Forces may destroy their credibility if they created room for people to read ulterior motives into their actions.

Treatment of Press Photographers Criticized
AB141038 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Jan 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *DAILY TIMES* condemns the recent manhandling of two press photographers by some military officers at Murtala Mohammed Airport and says the act is capable of straining the cordial relations between the government and the press. The paper contends that if the photographers had violated the law, all the military officers should have done was to hand them over to the police for prosecution. The *TIMES* is, however, happy that President Ibrahim Babangida has called for the full details of the matter. In the meantime, the paper wants those it regards as over-zealous Army officers to realize that the profession is not a license for misbehavior and lawlessness.

Panel To Rule 17 Jan on Shagari's Fate

AB132138 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The fate of the former civilian president, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, now under dention, will be determined on Friday [17 January] by the Justice Samson Uwaifo panel. This was disclosed today by the chairman after a (?submission) from the counsel of the deposed president, Kande Shofola. Mr Shofola had argued that since investigations so far made did not find the former president guilty, the tribunal should recommend to the Armed Forces Ruling Council for his immediate release from detention.

On Shagari's assets, the counsel reiterated that Alhaji Shehu Shagari had about 92,000 naira in his account before he became president, and when the army took over he was found with only 60,000 naira. According to Mr Shofola, Shagari's wife, Ayshetu, secured a loan to build a four-bedroom bungalow in Zaira.

Liberia's Return to Civilian Rule Welcomed

AB141042 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Jan 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN OBSERVER* writes on Liberia's return to civil rule. The paper describes the move as a welcome development because, in its words, for the first time in Liberia's political history, the indigenous sons and daughters of the land now have the destiny of the country in their own hands. It says despite all his electoral exploits and the human and political frailties he exhibited before the end and during the elections, President Samuel Doe has broken the endless chain of Americo-Liberian political hegemony by being the first indigent to rule that country. Nevertheless, the *OBSERVER* urges President Doe to prove to the world that the return to democracy is for real.

SENEGAL

Diouf, IAEA Director Discuss Nuclear Energy

AB102158 Paris AFP in French 1745 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Dakar, 10 Jan (AFP) — Hans Blix, director of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) said in Dakar that Africa would have made a great step toward denuclearization if Pretoria had agreed to the verification of its nuclear energy installations. Mr Blix stated this to the SENEGALESE NEWS AGENCY after he had been received in audience by the Senegalese head of state, who is also the current chairman of the OAU. The director of IAEA, who is on a 3-day official visit to Senegal, disclosed that he discussed with President Diouf ways and means of developing cooperation between the IAEA and developing countries for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The IAEA currently cooperates with Senegalese Nuclear Technology and Agricultural Research Institute.

Senegal-Canada Joint Commission Meets in Dakar

AB132149 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The third Senegal-Canada joint commission meeting began this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It will review all aspects of cooperation between the two countries.

Senegalese, Pakistani Press Agencies Sign Pact

AB121818 Dakar PANA in French 1547 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Dakar, 11 Jan (APS-SEN/PANA) — Mr Amadou Dieng, director of the SENEGALESE PRESS AGENCY [APS], and his Pakistani counterpart of the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN [APP], Khalid Ali, signed an agreement of cooperation between the Senegalese and Pakistani national press agencies on Saturday morning at the APS conference hall in the presence of the Pakistani ambassador to Dakar. This cooperation agreement will enable the two agencies to use and freely transmit international and national news items broadcast by one of them and vice versa. The agreement also provides for the exchange of information documents, photographs, the reception of news by cable, telex, post, or radio, as well as the coverage of events in Senegal or Pakistan as defined by the APS or the APP.

According to the APS director, Amadou Dieng, the signing of this agreement is a symbol for the two geographically separate countries which share cultural ites, and which are members of the organization of nonaligned countries. These two organizations, Mr Amadou Dieng underlined, have set up an agency pool with the aim of promoting parallel information and thus contributing to the strengthening of a new world information and communication order. According to him, each time two agencies sign an agreement it constitutes a step towards the achievement of a new world information and communication order, and we are merely heeding the call of our leaders.

For his part, AAP director general Khalid Ali said that this agreement, the first between Pakistan and a friendly African country, marks an important stage in cooperation between Senegal and Pakistan. After praising Senegal's cultural wealth, the AAP director called on the two agencies to publish objective information to rectify the deformed image of the Third world presented by the Western press media.

SIERRA LEONE

Momoh Appeals for Labor Congress Support

AB141241 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The president, Dr J.S. Momoh, has told executive members of the Sierra Leone Labor Congress that, as a powerful force in the society, they must join the new administration with all the zeal at their disposal to fight against indiscipline and economic ills. President Momoh, who was addressing the congress officials at State House yesterday, emphasized that an organization like theirs must be prepared to work for the overall benefit of the workers. Recalling that the new administration took over at a difficult period, the head of state appealed to the congress officials for their cooperation in government efforts to increase revenue and enhance our development programs.

In their address read by Mr Ibrahim (Langley), president of the Sierra Leone Labor Congress, they noted that within a short period, the government has proved to the public that it is capable of handling the current situation in the country. They assured the head of state that congress supports government's plan to reduce inflation, provide more jobs, increase productivity, and to make its programs more effective and efficient.

Earlier, the minister of mines and labor, Mr Sani Sesay, in presenting the congress president to the head of state, spoke of the amicable relationship existing between his ministry and the unions in the country. The vote of thanks was moved by the secretary general of the Labor Congress, Mr I.S. (Minah).

TOGO

French Lawyers Report 'Torture' in Togolese Prisons

Allegations Denied

AB121043 Paris AFP in English 0809 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Lome, Jan 12 (AFP) — Allegations of torture of suspects detained since a series of bomb blasts here since August were rebutted Saturday by the head of the Togolese Bar Association at the appeals court, Mr D'Almeida.

The accusations were made in Paris by two French lawyers after a four-day visit here in connection with the cases of people held for the bombings or for allegedly distributing pamphlets urging the assassination of President Gnassingbe Eyadema. They said 12 of the detainees had been beaten or tortured, and also claimed up to 50 suspects might have been held, compared with the official figure of 18.

Mr D'Almeida insisted none of his colleagues acting for the accused had ever spoken of torture to the visiting French lawyers. He said the latter had shown him cuttings from French newspapers with such allegations, and he thought they were probably referring to them again.

A report of an inquiry into human rights in Togo's prisons, commissioned by General Eyadema last October, is due to be published soon.

Prisons Cleared

AB150740 Paris AFP in English 0729 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Lome, Jan 15 (AFP) — A government-ordered inquiry into conditions in Togo's prisons, requested by Amnesty International amid allegations of torture, said that prisoners were being generally well-treated in a report issued here Tuesday. But the main finding of the government-appointed commission, was that suspects were being held well beyond the legal time limit at police stations. Security and police chiefs confirmed the charges, but said the long detentions were necessary to police investigations.

The cases involved people alleged to have distributed subversive leaflets, after a series of unclaimed bomb blasts began here last August. The government on Monday announced that the last of 15 people it said were detained in connection with the leaflets had been released, though French lawyers who recently travelled to Togo to interview detainees challenged the government figures and said that up to 50 people had been detained.

One of those freed, prominent defence attorney Kwami Occansey, was held for 48 days from late August and then released to become a member of the inquiry committee itself when the government set it up in October. He testified he had not been tortured in any way.

The inquiry report was dated November 5, though it was only released yesterday. Its release followed a government refusal early this month to allow a delegation from Amnesty International, the London-based human rights group, into the country on New Year's eve.

In addition to Mr Occansey, the commission included a doctor, defense lawyers and a leading member of parliament, Barnabo Nangbog.

In the prisons themselves, the inquiry found lawyers' and families' visits were regular and unhindered, food was supplied properly, and medical attention available as required. The main complaint was about the heat, and the inquiry recommended that inmates be allowed to shower at least three times a week.

ANGOLA

Diplomatic Relations With Iran To Be Established

MB140726 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola and the Islamic Republic of Iran have decided to establish diplomatic relations based on international principles. According to information released to ANGOP from a reliable source, the establishment of diplomatic relations between Angola and Iran follows an agreement between these two countries based on mutual respect, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and reciprocity of rights.

The Iranian charge d'affaires accredited in Zimbabwe, (Seyyed Agehyed), was in Luanda last week and was received on Saturday by Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, Angolan minister of external relations.

Khamene'i To Visit 'This Month'

MB141436 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Excerpt] 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, will visit the People's Republic of Angola this month as part of his tour of a number of Asian and African countries which he began yesterday. In Luanda, President Khamene'i will meet Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Plans To Renew People's Brigades Activities Underway

MB140740 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] In all provinces, there are currently activities to renew the mandates of the municipal leadership of the People's Vigilance Brigades [BPV]. The renewal process of the BPV is being made in the provincial and municipal assemblies and follow similar activities started last November. The provincial party committees coordinate all the activities that are linked to the municipal and provincial assemblies. These assemblies are attended by deputies elected at grassroots meetings who discuss the plans to be implemented for the year and the candidacy of the brigadists who will be elected to every provincial assembly.

These activities will reach their high point in the national BPV meeting where new leaders will be elected and the tasks for 1986 will be outlined.

BOTSWANA

Balance of Payments Surplus Reported for First Time

MB131952 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Botswana will for the first time in its history have a surplus in its balance of trade this year. A spokesman for the customs statistics unit in the department of customs and excise said that for the first time Botswana's imports and exports will exceed 1 billion pula. The spokesman said that the total value of imports in 1984 was 890 million pula while the export value was (?855) million pula.

Last year, the country imported goods valued at [number indistinct] pula and exported goods valued 1.33 billion pula, representing a surplus of about 475 million pula. He also said that it is anticipated that Botswana's imports and exports will continue in the upward trend.

Commentary Views RSA 'Intention' To Invade

MB101208 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1111 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] South African authorities' warning to Botswana to curb what Pretoria calls terrorist attacks, following last Saturday's landmine explosion, shows an intention by the South African regime to invade Botswana.

Botswana has on several occasions made her position very clear that it does not allow anybody to operate from its territory against any of its neighbors, including the Republic of South Africa. The government has frequently explained that anybody who may have crossed Botswana could only have done so illegally and without the knowledge of the authorities in this country. We need not emphasize that appropriate action has in the past been taken against persons who the government found to have acted illegally.

Recently, the minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, reiterated that Botswana does not want to be at war with any country, especially a giant state like neighboring South Africa. She said if South Africa had alerted Botswana early enough, some action could have been taken and those responsible would have been apprehended, as had happened before when there was knowledge of a disaster about to occur.

Suggestions by South Africa that our security forces cooperated with any individual, or group of individuals, or connived at any illegal activity against any neighboring state should be treated with contempt.

In response to a telex message from Pretoria last Monday, Botswana denied involvement in the landmine explosion or that Botswana security forces had cooperated with the ANC of South Africa. No one knows better than the South African Government itself that the root of violence lies deep within the system of apartheid. Apartheid is evil and immoral; it is oppressive. In order to oppress a person, some form of violence is necessary, and it is common knowledge that violence breeds violence. So, if apartheid is a form of violence, it certainly is the real cause of the violence that is taking place in South Africa today.

Since the state of emergency was declared in South Africa on July 21st last year, soldiers have become a more or less permanent feature of township life in South Africa. The country is literally under martial law by all intents and purposes.

Pretoria should tell its people exactly what is happening. Matters can not improve by the belligerant attitude as expressed by the South African minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, that the full might of the defense force is yet to be felt on the subcontinent.

Perhaps a word of advice could do at this junction: Instead of South Africa flexing its muscles and turning the small neighboring states into whipping dogs, it must take heed of the calls within that country for the withdrawal of troops from the townships and seek the path (?quickly) of dismantling apartheid.

LESOTHO

Reportage on Alleged Coup Attempt in Maseru

Shots Heard; Blackout in Force

MB151216 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Journalists in Maseru report hundreds of armed troops have surrounded the offices of the Lesotho prime minister Chief Leabua Jonathan. News agency photographer Wendy Schwegmann has said she can hear firing in the capital.

A Lesotho Information Ministry spokesman has said there is a complete blackout on what is happening and journalists report the situation is confused. Lesotho is in the middle of a supply crisis and has appealed to Britain and the United States to intervene and lift the blackade imposed by South Africa. South Africa has been demanding that Lesotho hand over the ANC guerrillas it believes Lesotho is harboring.

Troops Return to Barracks

MB151429 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The armed troops who earlier surrounded the offices of the Lesotho prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, have returned to their Maseru barracks. The troops action earlier today prompted reports of a coup, action to counter a coup, or a response to a bomb threat. Prime Minister Jonathan is reported to have returned to his official residence.

The confused reports from Maseru follow a British call on South Africa and Lesotho to solve their differences through dialogue. British Prime Minister Margaret has ordered the British ambassador, Sir Patrick Moberly, to make representations to the South African Government concerning the border situation that has cut Lesotho off from essential supplies. The ambassador has already called on the South African deputy minister of foreign affairs, Ron Miller, to discuss South Africa's closure of the Lesotho border.

Earlier, South African Government officials reported that talks between Lesotho and South Africa would probably take place in Pretoria within the next few days.

Government Denies Coup Attempt

AB151502 Paris AFP in English 1440 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Maseru, 15 Jan (AFP) — The Lesotho Government issued a communique on Wednesday denying that a coup attempt had been made on the same day in Maseru. The government denial was made when a unit of the paramilitary police, which had surrounded the prime minister's offices, were withdrawn. Government sources had earlier spoken of a coup attempt.

Foreign Businessmen Reported Leaving

MB151416 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Excerpts] There are conflicting reports from Maseru after rumors this morning of a coup in the country. According to eyewitnesses, hundreds of people ran through the streets of the city in panic, seeking safety.

Reports say all South Africans with business interests in Lesotho have been warned to leave the country if they wish to avoid being harmed. Meanwhile, Radio Lesotho is continuing with its normal programs and has said nothing about a possible coup attempt.

Our representative in Maseru reports that several South African citizens and citizens of the Republic of China with business in Maseru have started leaving the country. The representative says the Taiwanese are being accommodated at a holiday resort near Ladybrand in the eastern Free State.

Reportage on RSA Closure of Border Crossing

Embargo on Oil, Essential Goods

MB141049 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The five Basotho men who, together with the Republic of South Africa, planned the present economic blockade on Lesotho by South Africa returned to Maseru yesterday afternoon after spending several days in Pretoria. It has been confirmed that the five men advised the South African authorities on intensifying the economic blockade. They are gentlemen F. Nthojane, C.D. Molapo, B.M. Khaketla, C.D. Mofeli and C.P. Ramoreboli.

News agency reports from Pretoria confirm that the five men not only encouraged the South African authorities to tighten the blockade on Lesotho, but also provided the South African Government with advice as to how the Government of Lesotho could be brought down by pressure from South Africa. Reliable sources confirm that the five men have offered themselves as the alternative government in the event of the economic blockade suceeding to bring the Government of Lesotho down.

South Africa has, as part of its economic blockade on Lesotho, declared a total embargo on oil and other essential commodities to Lesotho. Yesterday, transport and train services bringing essential goods into the country had been stopped on the South African side of the border. Essential medical supplies intended for Lesotho's health services have also been barred from entering the country. The South African authorities have also turned back Basotho patients seeking urgent medical attention in South Africa.

So far international news agencies have been unable to ascertain how long the blockade will persitst.

Meanwhile, the Lesotho prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has given a full briefing to the American president, Ronald Reagan, and the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, on the implications of the blockade, and measures to inform the interantional community as a whole will take place today. The government is appealing to Basotho to remain calm during this difficult time. The Lesotho side of the border continues to remain open.

Oil Supplies Comandeered

MB141434 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1431 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Maseru, Jan 14, SAPA — As the border dispute between Lesotho and South Africa escalated today, Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan's government decided to commandeer all available petrol supplies in the country.

Rail tankers bringing petrol supplies to Lesotho have not entered the country since last weekend, part of a "total embargo" on oil and other essential commodities imposed on the mountain kingdom [as received] by South Africa, according to Radio Lesotho.

The country's petrol supplies have dwindled and the government has decided that whatever supplies are left should be used for essential government services including security, SAPA's correspondent reports. A spokesman said after today's weekly cabinet meeting that the authorities had also decided to ground all government transport because of the petrol shortage. These measures will be published in an extraordinary government gazette.

Meanwhile, SAPA's correspondent reports there were no signs today that the border restrictions would be relaxed in the near future, as the two countries did not seem to have reached agreement on a meeting to decide on a resolution of the crisis.

Opposition Leaders Detained

141429 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The security police in Lesotho have detained two opposition leaders and a senior opposition member following their return from Pretoria where they held talks with the South African Government on the present border crisis between South Africa and Lesotho.

Our Bloemfontein news staff reports that the three men — G.P. Ramoreboli of the Basotholand Congress Party, M. Khaketla of the Marema Tlou Freedom Party, and Mr C.D. Molapo — are being questioned, but it is not yet clear what charges, if any, will be laid against them. According to reports, their offices in Maseru were searched and the police took several documents.

Meanwhile, Radio Lesotho reports that contact has been made with Pretoria over the restrictions on the movement of people and goods over the border. (?It is) reported that Lesotho Prime Minister Dr Leabua Jonathan has asked the United States and Britain to mediate in the crisis. Reports says the food situation in Lesotho is serious and that at the border post at Maseru Bridge only one vehicle per hour is being allowed to cross the border.

Information Minister Confirms Detention

MB141533 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1532 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Maseru, Jan 14, SAPA — The five Lesotho opposition leaders who held talks in Pretoria with the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, over the border dispute between the two countries were detained by Lesotho security police this morning. This was confirmed by Lesotho's minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, at a press conference in Maseru. He gave no details. The men returned to Lesotho last night after spending several days in Pretoria.

State-controlled Radio Lesotho said in repeated broadcasts that the men had "not only encouraged the South African authorities to tighten the blockade on Lesotho but they had also provided the South African Government with advice on how the Government of Lesotho could be brought down by pressure from South Africa."

The radio said the five men had also offered themselves as the alternative government in the event of "an economic blockade succeeding to bring the government of Lesotho down."

The opposition leaders are Mr Charles Molapo, a former cabinet minister, Mr Seisa Nthojane, of the Basotho Democratic Alliance, Mr Bennett Khaketla, president of the opposition Marematlou Freedom Party, Mr Charles Mofeli, leader of the opposition United Democratic Party and Mr Gerard Ramoreboli, head of the opposition Basotholand Congress Party.

Meanwhile, Mr Sixishe told the press conference that the Lesotho Government was urgently seeking an international airlift of essential foodstuffs, fuel and medical supplies to help fight the effect of the border closure. He said Lesotho was prepared to talk to South Africa and was ready to send a delegation of top officials to discuss "what South Africa wants."

Sixishe Statement on Detention

MB141812 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 14 Jan 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Five opposition leaders in Lesotho were today arrested by security police and held for questioning. It follows a visit by the five to South Africa where they had talks with the foreign minister, Pik Botha, and other government officials. Their trip came at a sensitive time with South Africa once again mounting a go-slow at border posts with Lesotho, a move amounting to an economic blockade and causing severe shortages of essential goods including petrol, food items, and medicines. On the line to Maseru, Julian Marshall asked the information minister, Desmond Sixishe, why the opposition leaders had been picked up.

[Begin recording] **[Sixishe]** Well, basically they have been (?seized) just for questioning because they have spent just about a week in South Africa with South African officials during the time when this embargo was being stepped up and reports that we have here are that they have in fact encouraged the blockade, basically to, you know, give themselves an opportunity to get political exposure. This is the assessment we have here, but the detention is basically to get information from them.

[Marshall] What kind of information might they be able to give you?

[Sixishe] Well, I mean, they spent all this time in South Africa during a time when the country was placed under serious state of siege; I mean, obviously, the government would like to know what they were discussing with South African authorities.

[Marshall] Are you suggesting in some way that they might have been asking the South African Government to step up this economic blockade?

[Sixishe] We have had reports that they have asked the South African Government to tighten the blockade because their interests in the possibility of the downfall of the government.

[Marshall] But it does seem a rather drastic action for them to take.

[Sixishe] Well, I can't speak for them, Mr Marshall, certainly. I am just giving you an assessment of our own situation here as we see it.

[Marshall] Mr Sixishe, aren't you opening up your government to accusations of persecuting the opposition?

[Sixishe] Mr Marshall, what do you do when a country is in a state, almost a complete state of siege, a complete blockade by a foreign power and when that blockade is taking place, certain ostensibly responsible people spend certain time in the country that is putting your own country in jeopardy and discussing with officials of that country? I mean it is something that any government would like to delve a bit deeper into.

[Marshall] Can I ask you about that economic blockade? How deep is it biting at the moment?

[Sixishe] It is biting because at the present time and only today, we took a decision to ration petrol. We have grounded all government vehicles except those that will do essential services. We are rationing petrol to ensure at least certain segments of public transportation are operative. There is no mail leaving Lesotho or coming into Lesotho. South Africa has blocked that too. Meidcal supplies that have been ordered from, you know, that have to go through or from South Africa, are not coming through. We are having food shortages in certain areas, especially in fresh food, vegetables, and milk and this like that are being affected. Shop shelves are beginning to be empty. It is becoming quite serious. [end recording]

Minister Appeals For U.S., UK Aid

MB141700 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The honorable minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, says that essential goods such as petrol are to be rationed with effect from today, as a result of the economic blockade made by South Africa on Lesotho.

Mr Sixishe disclosed this today at a press conference held at the ministry for foreign journalists from the NBC and CBS television networks, both of the United States, and AFP press agency of France.

Mr Sixishe reiterated that it has always been the policy of the Government of Lesotho not to allow its soil to be used as a base for attacks or insurgency against South Africa. He said that the South African Government has been asked several times to come and point out alleged ANC bases in Lesotho, but it has so far declined to do so.

Mr Sixishe said that the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has already sent messages to President Reagan of the United States and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain to intervene in the matter, as both countries are friends with and have economic interests in South Africa. He added that an appeal for aid has also been made to these countries to help with emergency supplies of essnetials, such as foodstuffs and medicines.

Referring to the question of security matters between South Africa and Lesotho, Mr Sixishe said that Lesotho was prepared to discuss matters of security with South Africa. He disclosed that a request for such a meeting has already been made to South Africa and a delegation proposed, but so far there has been no response from Pretoria.

The minister also disclosed that the five leaders of opposition parties in Lesotho who returned home yesterday after spending several days in Pretoria, were detained today for questioning. No further details were released.

UK Urges End of Blockade

MB151235 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Britain has urged South Africa to lift its economic blockade on Lesotho. The British junior Foreign Office minister, Mrs Lynda Chalker, told the British Parliament yeserday that Britain took a very serious view of the border restrictions imposed by Pretoria. She said in a statement to the House of Commons that Britain was making it known to the South African Government its concern that the restrictions on border traffic should now be lifted and that both sides should embark on a dialogue to resolve their differences.

The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has written to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Ronald Reagan asking them to intervene to end the border dispute. South Africa, which says that Lesotho harbors guerrillas trying to overthrow its white minority government, has clamped down on cross-border movements since the start of the year.

Asked what Britain was going was going to pressure Pretoria into lifting the restrictions, Mrs Thatcher said Britain was very well aware of how dependent Lesotho was on South Africa and it was also aware that blockading Lesotho is [word indistinct]. She said the British Government was aware that the South African action was seen as an attempt to destabilize Lesotho. Mrs Thatcher said Britain and the United States were in close contact over Lesotho's appeal. She said she would henceforth have talks today with Mr Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, who stops off in London after visiting South Africa.

The British Foreign Office said that the prime minister's letter handed in at the British High Commission in Maseru was being studied and a reply would be sent as soon as possible.

Spokesman Rejects Pik Botha Remarks on ANC

MB151154 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] A government spokesman today denied that the South African Government has asked Lesotho to hand over what South Africa described as ANC terrorists.

Speaking at a press conference in Cape Town last night, the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said that in order to improve relations between the two countries, South Africa had asked Lesotho to hand over the so-called terrorists to South Africa. The spokesman said South Africa had officially asked Lesotho to exchange ANC refugees for members of the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army who live in South Africa.

The spokesman added that the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, had responded to the request by saying that Lesotho was not in the business of trading in human beings.

The spokesman said that Lesotho did not habor any ANC guerillas and would not do so in the future. Lesotho, however, he said, received political refugees form all the liberation movements in southern Africa, including white South Africans who had defected from the SADF.

The Lesotho Government spokesman also rejected a statement by Mr Pik Botha that Lesotho had agreed to security arrangements with South Africa. He said Lesotho had informed South Africa on 10 January, and not yesterday as said by Mr Botha, that Lesotho was willing to discuss with South Africa whatever proposals South Africa had in mind. It is in that message, he said, that Lesotho gave a list of the full delegation that would hold talks with South Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE

Algerian Foreign Minister Arrives for Official Visit

MB141051 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, the Algerian minister of foreign affairs, arriaved today for an official visit to Mozambique. The visit will conclude on 17 January and is the result of an invitation extended by Joaquim Chissano, Mozambican minister of foreign affairs.

Tanzanian Justice Minister Concludes Visit, Departs

MB141322 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The Tanzanian minister of Justice, Damian Lubuva, today left Maputo to Tanzania after a 1-week visit to Mozambique. Sepaking at the Maputo airport before he left, the minister said he came to learn the practical experiences of [words indistinct] in Mozambique connected with the administration of justice in order to strengthen the existing relationships between the two ministries. He said although Tanzania system is based on British common law, a lot of things are in common with Mozambique. He said the administration of justice, the code, and the prison systems in Tanzania and Mozambique were virtually common.

The Tanzanian delegation visited various justice institutions and held talks with Mozambique Minister of Justice Ossumane Ali Dauto.

NAMIBIA

Hiemstra Says Constitution To Have Western Guidelines

MB141310 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1308 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Windhoek, Jan 14, SAPA — A constitution to be drawn up by the SWA/Namibian Constitutional Council would conform to Western-formulated constitutional guidelines for the territory, the council's chairman, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, said in Windhoek today. The council, which began meeting in closed session yesterday, adjourned to an undertermined date to establish methods of procedure.

A retired Transvaal judge, Mr Justice Hiemstra told a news conference he anticipated no profound ideological divisions among the six political groupings represented in the 16-member council appointed by the SWA/Namibian transitional government.

The parties of the transitional government subscribed to a declaration of basic principles which stipulated that the constitution should be consistent with the universal declaration of human rights and the international covenant of civil and political rights. "The principles laid down by the Western Contact Group likewise explicitly exclude racial or ethnic discrimination," Mr Justice Hiemstra said. "A law like the Population Registration Act, providing for (an identification) card showing the holders ethnic group, is totally out."

The Constitutional Council is assigned with drawing up a constitution within the next 24 months. At the end of that period the SWA/Namibian transitional government has to decide which technique to use to test the acceptability of the constitution by the people.

Mr Justice Hiemstra said the constitution, however, would not become law until it had been approved by a constituent assembly yet to be elected. "The constituent assembly may adopt the constitution as a whole, or reject it and draw up an entirely new constitution," he said. The election under international supervision of a constituent assembly is embodied in the UN Security Council Resolution 435, concerning SWA/Namibian independence.

Labor Party Secretary General Interviewed

MB131705 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 13 Jan 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is 6 months now since South Africa unilaterally set up a controversial interim government in Namibia. It is made up of representatives of a number of internal political parties but it is shunned by the SWAPO liberation movement.

The expectation was that the interim government would sweep away any remaining restrictive racial legislation, overhaul the judicial system and repeal decree AG/8 that set up a second tier of government divided on ethnic lines. But so far, there has been little progress. Here in London, Julian Marshall talked to Reggie Diergardt, secretary general of the colored Labor Party, which is part of the interim government, and asked him if the interim government was having problems.

[Begin recording] **[Diergaardt]** Well, it is quite difficult to say. You see, there are six parties represented in the transition government; each of them has its own ideology and, for instance, we have SWAPO-Democrats and the National Party — a left one, right one, right wing. [as heard] So it is quite difficult to meet on grounds of ideology and I think that is one of the biggest problems we have in the transitional government.

[Marshall] Is there any sense in which these ideological conflicts have been slowing down the whole business of government, have actually been impeding getting legislation scrapped?
[Diergaardt] Definitely yes. Yes, of course.

[Marshall] What kind of things do you have in mind?
[Diergaadt] Well, for instance, as far as AG/8 is concerned, there are parties which would like AG/8 to be scrapped. Others don't want AG/8 to be scrapped and I think AG/8 is one of our biggest stumbling blocks in getting together or in motivating the people of the country to support the interim government or the transitional government.

[Marshall] Where does your own party stand on AG/8?
[Diergaardt] We have instructions of our congress, the party's congress, which took place in September last year, to do everything we can to get the AG/8 thing abolished.

[Marshall] And where is the strongest opposition coming from for the scrapping of AG/8?
[Diergaardt] Well, of course, from the National Party.

[Marshall] And what are their objections, do you think, what are their worries?
[Diergaardt] Ah, well, I think, they are worried about their own position, the position of the whites, in a future independent Namibia. Of course, one can understand that. They have been in a privileged position over the past years and it is difficult for them to say good-bye to that position.

[Marshall] Aren't you concerned in any way that the transition government seems to have been completely ignored by the rest of the world? You haven't had the recognition that was so wanted.
[Diergaardt] Our greatest concern is that the constitutional or rather the transitional government must be acceptable for the people in Namibia, for our own people, and then afterwards we can bother with the international community.

[Marshall] And what about the possibility of negotiations with SWAPO?
[Diergaardt] Well, we see that as of great importance. Of course, SWAPO is a factor we should reckon with and we hope to meet them soon and to discuss the whole matter of participation from their side in the drafting of the constitution.

[Marshall] So, you would expect SWAPO to have some part in the drawing up of a constitution for a united Namibia?
[Diergaardt] Yes, that is the official standpoint of the Labor Party of Namibia.

[Marshall] And how are they likely to respond do you think, SWAPO?
[Diergaardt] Well, of course, they will reject such invitation, but we don't want to have it in our conscience that we didn't invite them to be part of the whole constitutional process. [end recording]

Minister Sees Little Progress on Cuban Issue

MB140843 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0841 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Windhoek, Jan 14, SAPA — A SWA/NAMIBIAN transitional cabinet member has said the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, disclosed no new information in Cape Town about the progress of discussions with the Angolan Government concerning a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola. "He does not seem to have managed to move the MLPA (the Angolan Government) forward," said Mr Andreas Shipanga, minister of mining, commerce and nature conservation.

Mr Shipanga and Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, minister of information, justice, post and telecommunications, held talks with Dr Crocker in Cape Town yesterday. According to a Department of

Information news release in Windhoek, the consultations were held at the residence of the U.S. ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel.

Mr Shipanga said after the meeting it had been conveyed to Dr Crocker that "we were dissatisfied that progress towards Namibia's independence was being delayed by these protracted negotiations."

The United States, backed by South Africa, demands the pull-out from Angola of an estimated 30,000 Cuban troops as a condition to implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 (1978). The UN resolution stipulates procedure for SWA/Namibia to gain independence and calls for a ceasefire, a phased reduction of South African troops in SWA/Namibia and internationally-supervised elections in the territory. Mr Kozonguizi stressed that the SWA/Namibian transitional government wanted all foreign forces removed from southern Africa.

"Real progress towards independence can be made by encouraging all parties to join in the process of national reconciliations," he said in an apparent reference to SWAPO and political groups aligned with it. We made our views known to Dr Crocker who seemed to understand the importance of this process," he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

Reportage, Commentary on Lesotho Blockade, Embargo

Pik Botha Denies Blockade

MB141552 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1551 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, January 14, SAPA — The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, this afternoon denied allegations that the republic was blockading Lesotho, saying delays at the border were caused by the need to examine vehicles thoroughly for "terrorist" weapons. He also announced that he had received a telex from the Lesotho Government agreeing to set up a special sub-committee on security as part of an existing bilateral liaison committee.

Addressing a press conference at D.F. Malan Airport, where he had just seen off the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, Mr Botha said ANC "terrorists" had been travelling freely out of Lesotho to "kill South Africans". This could not be allowed, he said.

If the Lesotho Government did not cooperate in controlling the border, the only way to prevent a repetition of incidents such as the recent bomb blast in Amanzimtoti was for the South African Government to institute stricter border controls. "This is not a blockade," said Mr Botha. "We have been maintaining more strict border control measures for the reasons I have mentioned." Cars were coming through the border control posts at a slower pace because of the necessity for the South African police to examine each vehicle for bombs, explosives and landmines.

Mr Botha said he was not aware of any government decision to apply and intentional oil boycott against Lesotho. "Whether anything went wrong with the channels through which oil is supplied, I cannot tell," he said. "South Africa does not believe in economic boycotts."

Asked about claims that urgently-needed medical supplies were not getting into Lesotho and that people needing medical attention in South Africa were being allowed to leave the mountain kingdom [as received] he said it was not the South African government's intention to make it impossible for people to receive medical treatment, necessary supplies or foodstuffs. He would look into the claims.

Mr Botha said Lesotho had complained to the United Nations Security Council that "terrorists" had crossed into its territory from South Africa, committed acts of violence and then returned to the republic. "You will agree that there is therefore an added responsibility for the South African authorities to secure the border," said Mr Botha. "It's not a retaliatory action. It's to ensure that elements of this nature do not cross."

There was, however, a much more serious reason for the stricter border controls. This was the problem with "terrorists" who used Lesotho as a base. Mr Botha said he had flown to Lesotho last August and presented the territory's foreign minister with "proof" that "a large number of ANC terrorists" were being trained in the country. They were being freely carried by air between Lesotho and Maputo, he said. "I even gave him room numbers where South Africans had been receiving crash training over weekend."

He said he had proposed that a sub-committee of the existing bilateral liaison committee, which deals with technical matters between the two countries, be set up to deal specifically with security matters.

He had also been prepared to station members of his department permanently at Ficksburg, across the border from the Lesotho capital Maseru, so that communication between the two governments could be improved. "We have just received a telex from the Lesotho Government saying they accept this proposal," said Mr Botha. "They have given the names of members for the sub-committee."

Asked whether the border controls would now be relaxed, Mr Botha said he would first have to consult the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and other cabinet colleagues who dealt with border matters "and a decision will then be taken." Mr Botha said South Africa had been "on the point of crossing the border" when he was given permission to go in and speak to the Lesotho Government.

Britain and the United States had advised South Africa to "talk first" if they had evidence that Lesotho was being used as a springboard for armed attacks. There had even been evidence of where the "terrorists" were being trained, and where they were printing their propaganda and pamphlets. "I don't know what the Lesotho Government did (with this evidence)," he said. "My impression is they did nothing." Lesotho, said Mr Botha, claimed it had no terrorists in its territory — "only refugees."

Despite an agreeement in principle between the two countries that neither would make its territory available as a base for acts of terrorism and sabotage against the other, he had not, until yesterday, received a reply to his suggestion about the security sub-committee.

Asked what Lesotho should do with ANC members within its borders, Mr Botha said the country should "either hand them to us so that they can be properly dealt with or get them out of Lesotho." Above all, Lesotho should stop transporting them in and out of the country by air.

Mr Botha also said he had heard a rumour that the Lesotho opposition leaders who met him last Friday, had been arrested. "The only thing they asked me was to relax the border controls," he said. "I can't see for the life of me how that can constitute a crime."

Meeting With Lesotho Officials Planned

MB150929 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0927 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 15, SAPA — A meeting of senior government officials from Lesotho and South Africa will probably take place in Pretoria "within the next few days," a spokesman for the department of foreign affairs said today. The team from Lesotho would match that of South Africa's and would have to represent the departments of police, defence, interior and foreign affairs.

At present, the department of foreign affairs was ensuring the officials representing Lesotho "would be authorised to deal with the subject matter." "We have proposed Pretoria as a venue for the meeting and we hope they will agree to it," the spokesman said. The Lesotho delegation would consist of about eight senior officials.

UK Envoy, Minister Discuss Situation

MB151123 Joahnnesburg SAPA in English 1117 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 15, SAPA — A spokesman for the British Embassy here has confirmed that Ambassador Sir Partick Moberly this morning called on the South African deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ron Miller, over the republic's clampdown on the Lesotho border.

The meeting came after the Lesotho prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, sent an appeal to the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, over the border restrictions, which South Africa says are merely an attempt to ensure that no ANC insurgents enter the republic.

The spokesman said today the purpose of Sir Patrick's visit, which was "on instructions from London," was "to express the view that we hope that the restictions on border traffic between South Africa and Lesotho would be lifted and that both side should embark on dialogue to resolve their differences." Sir Patrick's message could "certainly not be described as a warning," he said. "We were simply expressing our concern over the situation." He said the meeting, which took place in the foreign affairs offices in the H.F. Verwoerd Building at 11am was "brief and to the point."

KwaNdebele Minister Confirms Legislator's Detention

MB131236 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1151 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Siyabuswa, Jan 13, SAPA — A former member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, Mr Godfrey Mathebe, was detained at Kwarrielaagte during the weekend, according to a statement today by the office of the chief minister of KwaNdebele, Mr S.S. Skosana. He was detained under the internal security law and investigations are continuing, the statement says.

The situation in Kwarrielaagte in the district of Moutse is "calm and daily activities continue uninterrupted," the statement says.

UDF Criticizes Crocker As Architect of U.S. Policy

HK150113 Hong Kong AFP in English 0041 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 15 (AFP) — The U.S. Government opposes further economic sanctions against South Africa, Chester Crocker, the Reagan administration's top African expert, said here Tuesday at the end of a three-day visit. Mr. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, told a questioner at a press conference on his departure that the U.S. administration did not believe reform in South Africa could flourish in economic decline. Mr. Crocker arrived here Sunday following a three-day visit to Luanda, where the latest alleged incursion of South African troops into Angola was understood to be one of the main topics of conversation.

In South Africa, he discussed local and regional issues with various South African leaders including President Pieter Botha and his foreign minister, Roelof "Pik" Botha (no relation). Mr. Crocker delivered a letter from President Reagan to the South African leader which, according to government sources, appealed for action on Namibian independence and reform in South Africa.

He also met community leaders strongly opposed to apartheid in the strife-torn black townships east of Johannesburg. But representatives of the United Democratic Front (UDF) refused to meet Mr Crocker. A U.S. Embassy official in Capetown said a meeting tentatively schedule for yesterday between Mr. Crocker and the UDF, South Africa's largest anti-apartheid alliance, had been cancelled. The UDF later issued a statement criticising Mr. Crocker as the architect of the U.S. policy of "constructive engagement" or quiet diplomatic pressure on South Africa, saying it undermined "forces struggling for liberation". Mr. Crocker said Mr. Botha had not divulged what he would say in a key presidential speech at the opening of parliament on January 31. But the U.S. envoy said Americans had said enough about South Africa and were waiting to see what South Africans were proposing to do "to resist the temptation of violence and oppression". Mr. Crocker left amid growing regional tensions dominated by South Africa's border blockade of the tiny mountain Kingdom of Lesotho, surrounded by South Africa. Lesotho said it would appeal to the United States and Britain for an airlift of essential supplies to counter the blockade.

Mr. Crocker was unable to cite any specific progress on the linked issues of the withdrawal of 30,000 Cuban troops from Angola or the independence of Namibia, its southern neighbour, from South Africa. He described the southern African region as "a dangerous place".

Bishop Tutu Criticizes U.S. Sanctions on Libya

MB140730 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has criticized the Reagan administration for imposing economic sanctions on Libya because, as he put it, a few white people were killed in the Rome and Vienna airport shootings recently.

Bishop Tutu, who is in the United States to raise money for the South African Council of Churches, told a news conference at the United Nations that presidential sanctions against Libya were imposed deliberately while at the same time he was hesitant to take steps against South Africa. Bishop Tutu said apartheid was blatant terrorism. He said thousands of blacks had been shot dead in South Africa during what he termed demonstrations.

'Normal' Attendance at Most Lenasia Schools Reported

MB141219 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1200 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Lenasia, Jan 14, SAPA — Only one of the six high schools in Lenasia reported a below average attendance today as Indian schools opened amid some confusion over whether there should be a stayaway, SAPA's correspondent reports.

Public meetings called by the People's Education Committee in conjuction with the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee last night and last Friday to discuss the education crisis were banned under the emergency regulations.

A spokesman for Acacia High School said this morning attendance appeared to be between 50 and 60 per cent. Spokesmen for the other schools said the situation at their institutions was normal. However, teachers said since most of today had been devoted to registration and allocation of classes, little teaching had taken place. As a result, they said, if there were a boycott of classes, it would not be apparent for another day or two.

Police Accused of Assault

MB141759 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1757 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 14, SAPA — Between 30 and 40 people were treated for injuries they sustained after police sjambokked and teargassed a crowd who gathered outside a Lenasia hall where a meeting scheduled to discuss the education crisis had been banned last night, the Lenasia Peoples Education Committee [PEC] claimed today.

However, a police spokesman from Pretoria said he had not received notification of the alleged assaults. He added that if people had any complaints of that nature, they should feel free to make a written statement so that the police could investigate the matter.

At a press conference at Khotso House, Johannesburg, this afternoon, committee members Mr Jeets Hargovan and Mr Ashwin Shah of the PEC accused the police of "premediatated brutality" and acting without provocation against people who had been at all times orderly and peaceful. The incident allegedly occurred after the PEC's meeting in conjunction with the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee had been banned for the second time in 72 hours under the emergency regulations.

Mr Shah said the manner in which the meeting was banned "implies that the police had sinister motives. "A banning order was affixed to the window of the house of one of the committee members saying that a meeting called by AZAPO [Azanian Peoples Organization] in Soweto was banned. "No mention of the PEC meeting was made. "On a board facing the public at the hall an identical order was affixed. At the least conspicuous place an order banning the PEC meeting was affixed. This banning order was discovered by sheer accident," Mr Shah said. The PEC finds that the state may have had some sinister reason for doing so."

A police spokesman tonight denied that the police acted with "premeditated brutality" or insulted people intentionally.

Colored Pupils Return to Cape Primary Schools

MB151018 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1011 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 15, SAPA — Early indications were that the majority of primary school pupils at coloured schools in the greater Cape Town area returned for the new term today. But it was not clear whether high school pupils were prepared to resume classes. Schools appeared quiet in the Mitchells Plain, Bonteheuwel, Heideveld, Retreat, Wynberg and Athlone areas but at Rylands High School, angry parents confronted the vice-principal wanting to know why their call for the reinstatment of dismissed teachers had not been met. Their anger was fuelled by news that a parent was arrested by police at his home at 4 am today and by the return of 14 replacement teachers who left the school after a confrontation with parents on Monday, a spokesman said. A police spokesman said a man was detained under the emergency regulations in connection with Monday's events at the school. He cannot be named until police have officially confirmed his detention. Pupils returned to the school — which falls under Indian education authorities — today but were meeting "to discuss the issues facing us."

Scenes of jubilation met the return of Mr Victor Ritchie, reinstated principal of Cape Towns Harold Cressy Senior Secondary School as hundreds of pupils, teachers and parents turned out to welcome him. Mr Ritchie, reinstated following last night's cancellation of suspensions on teachers at coloured schools, arrived with good news for the schools temporary teachers dismissed from their posts when he and six department heads were suspended last year. He said he had received an assurance earlier today from the executive director of education and culture in the house of representatives, Mr A.J. Arendse, that teachers dismissed from the school could return.

Race Institute Releases Report on Unrest Deaths

MB141007 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1003 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 14, SAPA — The death toll in political violence since September 1984 reached 1028 by the end of last year — a period of 16 months — according to the South African Institute of Race Relations. In a statement released in Johannesburg today the institute said 879 died last year — an average of 2.41 a day. "The institute's latest statistical analysis confirms that there was a drastic decline in the daily fatality rate in Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage and on the East Rand after the emergency was declared there on July 21. However, the daily fatality rate in the Western Cape increased substantially after the emergency came into effect there on October 26." The Cape Province accounted for 52 percent of all fatalities last year and the Transvaal for 32 percent. Natal was third with 13 percent.

The institute said, "The proportion of deaths accounted for by security forces" had dropped from 55 percent to 47 since the first emergency declarations, "while the proportion accounted for by residents who killed other residents" had risen from 28 percent to 33 percent.

The institute's analysis "also revealed a sharp increase in fatalities in Soweto after the emergency was declared. "In the pre-emegency period there were nine deaths in Soweto, but 48 people were killed after it was declared. In East London/Queenstown and Pretoria — which were not under emergency regulations — there had also been a sharp increase in fatalities in the second half of the year.

"Measured by fatalities countrywide, August, which claimed 163 lives, was the worst month," the institue said. "In July, 96 people died, while the December the figure was 92." The institute said that its figures excluded the fatalities in Umbumbulu, Natal, on Christmas Day as they did not appear to have arisen during political protest.

Police Report Unrest Incidents, Arrests, Arson

14 Jan Evening Report

MB141629 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1625 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 14, SAPA — Following is the 7pm SAP "unrest report": The following incidents of unrest were reported today:

At Bekkersdal, near Westonaria, a police vehicle was stoned. Police fired tearsmoke and shotguns to disperse the mob. Two youths were slightly wounded.

In the black residential area near White River, a private vehicle was stoned. Police dispersed the stonethrowers with birdshot, slightly wounding a black woman.

In Soweto (WWR), [Witwatersrand] a delivery vehicle was stoned and extensively damaged.

In Mamelodi, a youth was arrested when he threw stones at a police vehicle.

At Middelburg (Cape), a gomperx vehicle was set alight in the black residential area. Extensive damage resulted.

15 Jan Morning Report

MB150736 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0727 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 15, SAPA — Following is police situation report on unrest to 8am. The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

At Louwater, a black residential area near East London, a mob caused extensive damage to a school when they set it alight. No arrests were made.

At Nsizazi Trust in Kangwane near Nelspruit, police used shotgun fire to disperse a crowd when they stoned a school and a shop, causing extensive damage. No injuries were reported and no arrests were made.

At Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] a youth was arrested when he and others stoned a private vehicle, causing slight damage. No injuries were reported.

At Langa near Cape Town, a crowd of blacks stoned a private vehicle. A man was injured by a stone. One black man was arrested. The sporadic stoning of private vehicles and buses occurred at Kwatema near Springs, Soweto, and Vosloorus near Benoni. No injuries were reported and no arrests were made.

At Mamelodi near Pretoria, a mob stoned an SAP member's home. He used a pistol to defend his residence. Two men were wounded and four men were arrested.

At Stutterheim in the white residential area, a mob of blacks stoned a building, and set alight a vehicle of the agricultural cooperative of the Eastern Cape, causing extensive damage.

Elderly, Disabled Allegedly Tear Gassed

MB141909 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1907 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Uitenhage, Jan 14, SAPA — Elderly and disabled people were allegedly fired at with tear smoke and beaten up while queueing for their disability grants and pensions in a Uitenhage township yesterday morning.

Hundreds of elderly people had spent Sunday night sleeping outside the Kwanobuhle Town Council offices, hoping to be at the front of the lengthy queue the following day, but they did not receive their grants on Monday as expected.

Mr Weza Made, a spokesman for the Uitenhage Residents Civic Organisation, who was present at the scene of the incident, said he "saw teargas being fired and people beaten up." "There was a heavy police contingent in the area and when I consulted one of the department officials about this I was told that police were called by the regional department of constitutional development and planning." The department could not be reached for comment yesterday.

The SA police liaison officer for the eastern Cape, Major Annelize Malville, could not confirm the incident.

Bombs Found in Brandfort

MB150914 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0903 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, Jan 15, SAPA — Two bombs made out of dynamite sticks were found on Monday in the black suburb of Brandfort — the Free State township to which Mrs Winnie Mandela was banished for eight years. Security forces found the bombs hidden in a garden and 27 arrests had been made in connection with it. Those arrested were being held for questioning. Scores of members of the security forces and the Free State Development Board deployed in the township on Monday morning. Brandfort has been the scene of several petrol-bomb attacks. Mrs Mandela's house was razed in such an incident.

Further Details

MB151258 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1257 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 15, SAPA — Two home-made low-velocity bombs were found in the garden of a house in the black residential area of Brandfort in the Free State on Monday, after the arrest of two black men from Virginia, the SAP directorate of public relations said today. A police spokesman said the bombs were destroyed and the police were investigating a charge of illegal possession of explosives.

Allegations that the explosives were found on the premises of Mrs Winnie Mandela, restricted wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, were incorrect, the spokesman said.

In an unrelated incident, a police operation was carried out in Brandfort's black residential area on Monday, the spokesman said. The aim of the operation, which began at 5.30 am, was to try to bring to an end the continuing school unrest and boycott in the Brandfort area. "It was a combined operation of police, army, railways police and the cooperation and development board," he said. Twenty-six youths and a man were taken to the police station for questioning. Eighteen were still being questioned and the rest were released. "This operation was completed on the same day and cooperation from the public was very good, the spokesman said.